

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 7, 1932

No. 19

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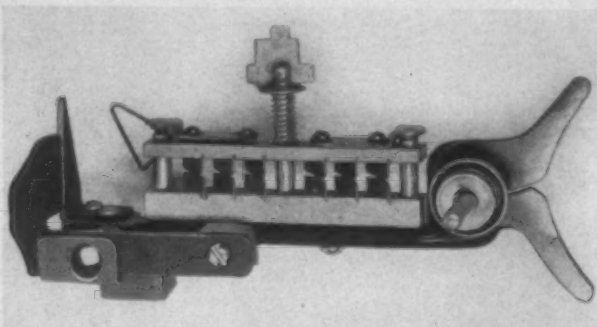
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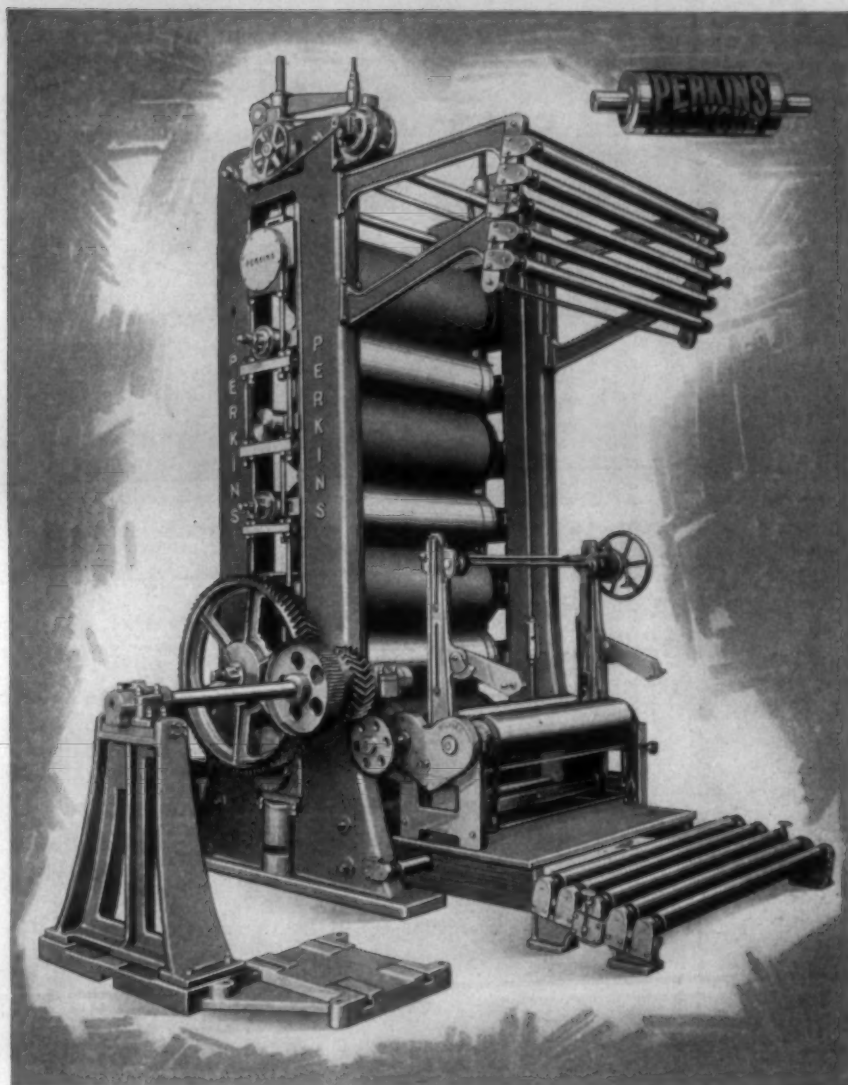
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 7, 1932

No. 19

## Sloan Cites Textile Progress

**A**N encouraging picture of employment and operating conditions in the cotton textile industry is presented to Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's organization to unemployment relief, in a letter from George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Mr. Sloan, a member of the advisory committee of the President's organization, points out that operations in cotton mills in October of this year were 83 per cent of the October average for the past 10 years and for the year 1931, to December, 87 per cent of the 10-year average for the same period.

During the past year, Mr. Sloan points out, there has been a nearer approach to uniformity of running time than in the preceding 10 years, and peaks of overproduction have been avoided. He adds that this year has seen "more constructive co-operation than ever before experienced among cotton manufacturers."

Mr. Sloan expresses some apprehension that this condition may not continue, due to the fact that a relatively small number of mills have ignored constructive recommendations to shorten the work week and eliminate night work for women and minors. The shorter work week has been widely adopted, he states, while 84 per cent of the cotton textile industry is not employing women and minors on night shifts.

### WHAT MR. SLOAN SAYS

"Dear Mr. Gifford: Replying to your letter of December 1, I am glad to report that the cotton manufacturing industry, while operating below normal, has experienced during 1931, a relatively high degree of employment as compared with other major industries.

"Operations in cotton mills during October of this year were 83 per cent of the October average for the last 10 years and for the year 1931 to date, 87 per cent of the 10 years average for the same period. Perhaps of greater importance is the fact that during the past year there has been a nearer approach to uniformity of running time than in the previous 10 years. The statistics show that peaks of overproduction have been avoided. The latter development, in the opinion of many textile leaders, is an outstanding result of the industry's voluntary efforts toward shortening the hours of the work week and greater concentration of operations on the day shift. In the face of demand that at times in recent months was far in excess of production, most of the mills have maintained, through the observance of these two reform measures, a conservative level of production and have been able to reduce burdensome inventories to the lowest level in the last four years. The low point was reached in September, 1931.

"With these developments in mind, it can be said that during 1931 there has been more constructive co-operation than ever before experienced among cotton manufacturers. We are apprehensive, however, that this may not continue. It is true that the recommendation to shorten the work week has been widely adopted and that approximately 84 per cent of the industry is not employing women and minors at night but at the same time there is a relatively small number of mills that have ignored these constructive recommendations and have persisted in operating long hours day and night and employing women and minors on the night shift. You can well appreciate the feeling that such action arouses in some mill centers where the workers have meager employment or no work at all. Moreover this practice of excessive operation is leading to unrest and discouragement on the part of the more enlightened mill executives who have been striving to promote the industry's welfare, to stabilize employment, and thus to minimize distress. If a few mills persist in practicing uneconomic and unsocial policies (thereby preventing the much desired spread of employment) this type of destructive leadership undoubtedly will be followed by others with the inevitable recurrence of the peaks of overproduction and valleys of unemployment that have made cotton textile conditions in this respect so difficult in years gone by.

"Under the present emergency conditions we believe it is particularly desirable that overproduction and even sporadic overproduction be avoided.

### IS IMPORTANT TO NATION

"Since cotton textiles represent the largest manufacturing industry in the United States from the standpoint of the number of people employed, it is of profound importance, not only to those engaged in the business but to the public at large, that the maximum uniformity of employment should obtain. Exceedingly long hours of operation, especially when accompanied by night operation involving women and minors, prevent such steadiness of employment. Experience shows that these practices destroy confidence and are always followed by drastic curtailment and consequent distress for mill employees and their families.

"We necessarily rely on the force of reason and sound logic to encourage mill executives to take a constructive view of the industry's problems. As bearing on the welfare of the cotton manufacturing industry and for further reason that I am a member of your organization for unemployment relief, I sincerely hope that procedure along this line will in the end bring about increasing support of the policies which have already contributed so definitely to social and economic progress."

# Preshrinking by Sanforizing Process \*

By SANFORD L. CLUETT

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.

IN ORDER to minimize the laundry shrinkage of fabrics as far as possible, several methods of preshrinking have been in use for many years. Among these may be enumerated: (a) Wetting or soaking the fabric and drying it with as little strain as possible on the warp and filling; (b) chemical shrinking; and (c) washing the fabric. These three hold important places in the shrinking art. Inasmuch as the causes of the shrinking of fabrics when they are subjected to a full laundry treatment are mostly mechanical, the most effective treatment to prevent shrinking may be found in some process of mechanically rearranging the fibers of the fabric (including changing the count of warp and filling) to the same extent that the fibers would arrange themselves if subjected to a full washing in a laundry. With this principle in mind, the Sanforizing process was developed.

The Sanforizing process is, broadly stated, one for pre-

shrinking 18-in. in both warp and filling is marked off accurately on it in indelible ink. The sample is subjected to normal laundry washing treatment: a 5-min. rinse in either cold or warm water, preferably in water at 140 F.; the water is drawn off; hot water and sufficient soap are added to give a good running suds, which is run in the wheel for 30 min., and then drawn off; a 10-min. rinse is given in clear water at 140 deg. F., followed by two 5-min. rinses, each time drawing off the previous rinses before adding fresh water; a final 5-min. rinse with water containing about one-eighth of 1 per cent of 56 per cent acetic acid given. This is done to neutralize thoroughly any small traces of alkali remaining in the goods. After washing, the sample is squeezed by hand without stretching and placed on a screen in a dry room. After drying, the sample is dampened slightly with a spray of water and pressed with a hot iron. During the pressing, care is taken not to rub the cloth, as is customary in hand iron-

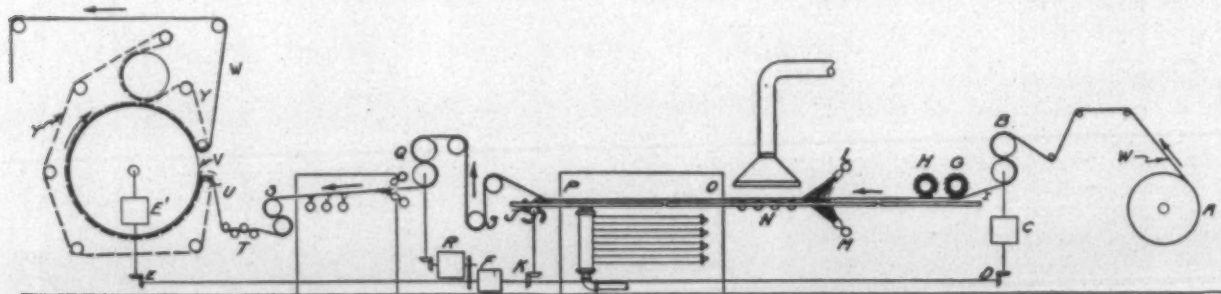


Fig. 1. Diagram of Sanforizing Machine and its Operation.

determining the superficial dimensions of a fabric, and at the same time conserving, and usually improving, its finish. It may be so applied as to shrink or to elongate either the warp or the filling, or both, in any desired combination of dimension change. For example, any one of the following dimensional effects may be attained: (1) Warp shrunk, filling shrunk; (2) warp shrunk, filling unaffected; (3) warp shrunk, filling elongated; (4) warp unaffected, filling shrunk; (5) warp unaffected, filling elongated; (6) warp unaffected, filling unaffected; (7) warp elongated, filling shrunk; (8) warp elongated, filling unaffected; and (9) warp elongated, filling elongated.

In the great majority of cases preshrinking is an end in view; and discussion will therefore be confined to that aspect of the process. The procedure consists of the following: (a) Precisely determining the changes that take place in the longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the fabric when it is subjected to a full laundry wash; (b) applying the process to bringing about these dimensional changes; and (c) giving to the fabric by the operation of the process an enhanced commercial finish.

## TESTING THE FABRIC

The standard method of determining the changes that take place in the dimensions of a fabric when subjected to a full laundry wash is as follows: A 20-in. test sample is cut from a web of the cloth to be shrunk, and

ing, but simply to press out and smooth the cloth without stretching.

The changes that take place in the marked 18-in. sample are noted and are recorded on a card for both warp and filling in terms of inches and decimals of an inch per yard of fabric. These changes are called the "PWS" or "potential wash shrinkage" of this particular fabric, elongation being marked with the plus sign and shrinkage with the minus sign. This record serves for setting the Sanforizing machine so that it will change the warp and filling dimensions of the material to be treated by the amount that has been indicated by the sample test.

A similar test piece is cut from the finally treated fabric to determine whether the process has been accurately carried out. It is, as a rule, not difficult to attain stability of a fabric to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. per yard in both warp and filling.

## SANFORIZING MACHINES

The process, in its essentials, can be carried out with various species and types of apparatus. The machinery comprises a combination of types which has, after extensive tests, demonstrated efficient adaptability and adjustability economically to satisfy the requirements and solve the problems presented by a wide range of fabric conditions. The machine and its operation (see Fig. 1) may be briefly described as follows:

The fabric to be treated (marked W) is brought to the machine at A on a roll or loose in a truck. The material

\*Paper presented at the meeting of the Textile Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



is passed over one or more bars to open it and eliminate wrinkles and is sized at *B* by two grasping (or feeding) rolls that are driven through a variable-speed gearing *C* from a main-line shaft *D-E*, which shaft is driven by a motor *F*. The motor, driving through one shaft, insures synchronization throughout the machine. The material passes from the feeding rolls *B* to a tenter *I-J*, and is fed onto pins or into other gripping devices at *I*, which are mounted on the chain of the tenter, the tenter chain being driven from the main shaft at *K*. If it is desired to shrink the goods in the warp, the variable-speed gear *C* is adjusted to feed the goods to the tenter at a faster rate than that of the tenter chain, with the result that the material, seized by the tenter pins or clamps, is slack and undulated in the direction of the warp. The algebraic differential between the velocity of feed at the feed rolls and the velocity of the tenter chain is the measure of warpwise dimensional alteration to be attained in the tentering machine.

A vertically floating revolvable brush is shown at *G*. In starting, the goods are passed under this brush and on the pins close to the selvage edge of the material; the brush of its own weight drops until the goods are stretched taut between the brush *G* and the feed rolls *B*. As the machine is started and the pins move forward, the brush *G* drops to a point where in the small triangle

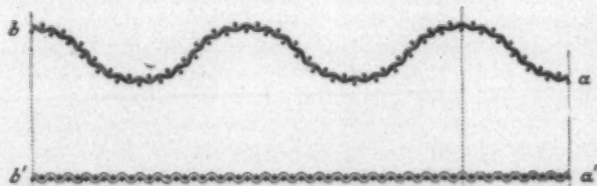


Fig. 2. Method of shortening the fabric

*xyz*, the side *y* is to the side *x* as the velocity of the surface of the feed roll *B* is to the velocity of the tenter chain. As the chain with the material on the pins passes from under the feed brush *G*, the excess material takes the form of ripples somewhere between the points and the bases of the pins. A second vertically fixed brush *H*, rotated by the passing pins, presses the goods down on the pins.

#### PRESHRINKING THE WARP

The material passes on the tenter past the brush *H* and is moistened from above or from beneath (sometimes both) by water sprays *L* and *M*, which may be operated to deliver any desirable quantity of moisture, and at about this point the tenter chains diverge so that a slight stretch is given to the filling threads. As the material progresses through the tenter the tension thus imposed on the filling threads tends to straighten them, and to cause a largely increased accentuation in the weave undulations of the warp threads. This action shortens the fabric, as illustrated in Fig. 2, in which *ab* shows a cross-section along one of the warp threads near the middle of the fabric before the filling threads are stretched, for a distance of, say, 2 in. in a straight line. As the filling threads are pulled they tend to become straight, causing the warp threads to assume an accentuated crinkle, as shown between *a'* and *b'* as there were originally between *a* and *b*, but the fabric itself is shorter by an amount equal to the excess feed.

The assumption of this new relation by the warp and filling threads is greatly facilitated by the moisture from the spray at *L* and *M*, and may be still further assisted by steamers at *N*, through which just sufficient steam

may be supplied to properly diffuse the moisture through the fabric.

The tenter chains carrying the cloth holders (pins in this case) diverge just sufficiently to cause the fabric to become smooth, and completely take up the excess material fed to the machine at *B*. Forward movement of the chains now carries the fabric into a drying chamber *O-P*, where the moisture is driven out, so that dry fabric emerges from the chamber at *P*. This drying is very rapid, as the moisture added by the sprays *L* and *M* and the steamers *N* is only about 10 per cent of the weight of the fabric.

As the fabric emerges from the drying chamber, it is doffed from the pins by a high-speed revolving starfish-shaped wheel at *J*. At this point the material has been preshrunk in the warp and stretched in the filling.

The material is carried away from the tenter at *J* by a second pair of grasping rolls *Q*, which are operated through a variable-speed drive at *R*, which drive is direct from the main shaft *D-E*. The compensating roll *S* controls the variable-speed drive *R* so that the surface speed of the grasping rolls *Q* just corresponds to the amount of material delivered from the tenter at *J*. No undue tension is imposed on the material between *Q* and *J*.

#### MODIFIED PALMER

The material now passes from the grasping or feed rolls *Q* to a modified Palmer dryer equipped with a rather thick woolen belt and with other important new adjuncts to be described. Immediately after leaving the feed rolls *Q* a spray is applied, generally to the under side of the fabric, and sometimes steam also with the spray, to soften it and the adhesions that may have occurred in it from the use of sizing. Only sufficient moisture is added to render the material pliable and soft. This softening of the material as a whole causes a decrease in the width of the fabric. If the fabric has been tightly stretched in the tenter, the width shrinkage under the influence of the moisture at *Q* is considerable. The material is drawn away from the feed rolls *Q* at *U*. The speed at which the material is fed into the modified Palmer at *U* is in excess (say, about 6 per cent) of the speed of delivery of the material at *Q*. This causes a slight stretching of the material between *Q* and *U* so that it is desirable to place at *S* two rollers mounted on ball bearings which are revolved by the fabric and which tend to keep the filling straight. During the passage of the fabric from *Q* to *S*, the moisture and steam, together with the tension, exert a narrowing effect on the material. To prevent the fabric becoming too narrow, a series of adjustable scrimp bars or expanders is inserted at *T*, which may be so operated as to hold the goods out so that they enter the modified Palmer feed the exact desired width.

At this point *U*, however, the warps have become slightly straightened from their condition of high crinkle when the web was delivered to the point *U*, and it is now not only necessary to dry and finish the material, but also desirable in the case under consideration to put back the preshrinkage in the warp. This is accomplished as follows:

Referring to Fig. 1, the differential between the surface velocity of the large heated drum of the modified Palmer and the rate of input of fabric at *B* (to the tentering machine) is the measure of the final, or net, warpwise preshrinkage attained. A variable-speed drive from the main shaft is provided at *E'*, for adjustment of this differential. If the preshrinkage (warpwise) imposed in

(Continued on Page 10)



# Short Sellings and Its Effect Upon Commodity Prices

By C. T. REVERE

Of Munds & Winslow

"IF we attempt to interfere and to impose artificial restrictions upon either the purchaser or seller . . . we are bound to create an abnormal and unnatural market which will ultimately bring about worse evils than those we seek to cure."

This statement is one of the highlights of the notable address of Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, delivered on December 15 before the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, New York. Although Mr. Whitney's discussion was confined to short selling and its relation to securities, the observation quoted above applies with equal force to commodities.

On account of the uninformed hysteria in political and other circles that should know better, attempting to make short selling a scapegoat and a major factor in the prevailing depression, we think it timely to analyze the effect of this practice on commodity prices.

Every impartial student of market conditions recognizes the essential part played by short selling through the stabilizing of prices and the limiting of disturbing fluctuations. This is its supreme contribution to the securities markets. In the last month of the most drastic declines have developed in bonds and bank stocks where the short interest was practically non-existent. It would be difficult to provide a better example of the resistance to declines afforded by the presence of a short interest and the demoralizing unsettlement likely to ensue under the absence of that sustaining influence.

In the commodity markets short selling plays an even more important and constructive role than in the case of stocks. In addition to furnishing the essential element of stability and minimizing fluctuations, it affords a source of protection without which merchants could not operate. Moreover, accumulations without the offset of hedge sales would result either in the withdrawal of banking accommodation, or immeasurably increase its cost.

The cornerstone of the commodity contract system is the short sale. Students of economic history can trace its evolution over a period of more than five centuries. It is an instrumentality that has been patiently worked out and evolved from trade practices since the days of the Venetian Republic and the Hanseatic League early in the Fifteenth Century. The gradual expansion of world commerce, the transportation of an increasing volume of commodities from one quarter of the world to the other made it imperative for merchants doing a volume business to guard themselves against ruinous price changes. Slowly, step by step, this evolution proceeded—crude time contracts, sales for forward delivery, sales in transit or to arrive, adoption of the warrant system, and finally the establishment of standards through the medium of classification. As a result of this latter step, it finally was possible to make a sale contract for the delivery of a commodity conforming to a given grade and quality. In this way it was possible for the first time to make a real "short" sale as the term is understood today.

The benefits ensuing from the perfection of the contract system have been incalculable. The gain to society has been enormous through reduction in distribution costs. The margin exacted by merchants in marketing wheat and cotton is lower than in the case of any staple product, and is due entirely and its employment in other constructive lines. The time is coming, we believe, when economic judgment will accord to the development of the future contract system a supreme place in human progress, ranking it among the great inventions that have contributed so much to the welfare of mankind. Its value is demonstrated by the increasing number of commodities that have availed themselves of its facilities, in recent years, as instanced by rubber, silk, hides and metals.

Much of the hysterical hostility toward short selling has centered around the ethics of the operation, going so far as to characterize it as an immoral practice, denouncing it as a species of malfeasance on the ground that it means selling something that one does not own.

These are mere superficialities that will not stand the test either of logic or fact. For example, it is no more immoral for a speculator to sell cotton short at fifteen cents than it is for a building operator to make a contract to construct a house for \$15,000. The contractor does not own the lumber, bricks, mortar, hardware and other building materials. He has not paid his bills for labor. He merely makes an estimate of probable cost and figures that he can construct the building for less than the contract prices.

The cotton manufacturer who takes an order for a million yards of print cloths for delivery months ahead is a short seller. He may not have bought his raw material, he may have his power rate raised, demands may come upon him for wage increases. In all forward transactions, so essential for the conduct of any line of business, there is an element that puts the operations in the category of a short sale.

There is one major difference between the "bull" and the "bear." That difference lies in the initiation of the operations. The "bull" buys first and sells later hoping to get out at a profit. The "bear" sells first with the same motive. In the case of experienced market operators, another difference might be pointed out: The "bear" sells at high prices believing the advance will not be maintained, and the "bull" often sells at low prices fearing that the decline may proceed further. "Long" liquidation, not "short" selling, is the real nightmare of markets.

Above all it should be kept in mind that every short seller is a potential buyer. Once he has made his short sale, there is no escape except by repurchase. If the transaction is closed on a sagging market, it imposes resistance to the decline. It is closed on a strong market, it merely adds stimulus to the advance. Neither result should constitute an objection to the friends of the commodity producer.

We think it unnecessary to make more than passing comment on the argument that the individual once com-

mitted to the short side becomes an active agent in the spreading of disturbing rumors. Those who have had wide market experience are fully aware that most of these reprehensible rumors originate from irresponsible gossip mongers, many without market commitments, who take a Sadistic delight in stirring up trouble.

The present depression is not the only one that has caused an outcry against short selling. The agitation was rampant in 1907, and in 1908 is caused Chief Justice Hughes, then Governor of New York, to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the subject. The conclusions reached at that time are especially pertinent to the present situation.

"We have been strongly urged to advise the prohibition or limitation of short sales, not only on the theory that it is wrong to agree to sell what one does not possess, but that such sales reduce the market price of the securities involved. We do not think that it is wrong to agree to sell something that one does not now possess, but expects to obtain later. Contracts and agreements to sell, and deliver in the future, property which one does not possess at the time of the contract are common in all kinds of business. Short sellings endeavor to select times when prices seem high in order to sell, and times when prices seem low in order to buy, their action in both cases serving to lessen advances and diminish declines of price. In other words, short selling tends to produce steadiness in price, which is an advantage in the community."

Our leading economists who have made a special study of the mechanism of markets have given unqualified endorsement to the practice of short selling. We quote the memorable statement of Professor H. C. Emery, whose monumental work, "Speculation on the Stock and Produce Exchanges of the United States," has long been recognized as one of the classics of economic literature:

"Perhaps the most potent influence in preventing wide fluctuations is the much-maligned short-seller. It is he who keeps prices down by his short sales, and then keeps them strong by his covering purchases. This is especially true in the case of inflation followed by panic. If it were not for strong short selling when the market becomes inflated, prices might rise to almost any extent before the final crash. Now the rise tends to be checked by the efforts of shrewd operators to take advantage of the inflation. On the other hand, when prices begin to tumble, they are kept from going as low as they otherwise would by the purchases which the shorts have to make to cover their contracts. Thus prices at both ends of a panic are less extreme than they would be without short selling. Under organized speculation both the sanguine and the skeptical elements are duly represented. Every decided rise or fall in values is fought by one party or the other. Compare the situation during a real estate boom. Here only the sanguine affect the price on the rise, and only the gloomy on the fall. At one end prices are more recklessly inflated, and at the other more needlessly depressed, than would be possible in an organized speculative market."

It should be pointed out that Professor Emery makes no distinction between the hedge selling of the commodity merchant and the speculative short seller. Any legislation which would restrict freedom of action to such an extent that it would mean virtual paralysis of the contract system. A free and broad market alone can provide an outlet for the commitments of the trade in these days of volume operations.

There are two fundamental objections to legislative regulation of market practices. The chief detriment relates to the inflexibility of statutory provisions. Any real

abuses that may exist always can be corrected best under expert guidance from within a given organization. The commodity exchanges always will conform to the requirements of the trade or community, and such regulations as are adopted in this manner will be more effective and more sound from a basic standpoint than restrictions imposed even after the most searching Congressional investigation. Unfortunately the time that can be devoted to inquiries is not sufficient for our lawmakers to acquire the broad and technical knowledge necessary to work out these intricate problems.

Market mechanism is too complicated and too delicately adjusted to be thrown out of gear by legislative re-vamping. We have shown that the commodity contract system has been patiently developed over centuries of growth. Its revision, if needed, is one activity that should be left to the interests intimately identified with it. There should be a minimum of Government intrusion. Simply because there has been an outburst of hysterical and irresponsible group clamor, the commodity exchanges should not be made the victims of restrictions that would impair their usefulness to the community.

### Current Cotton Goods Trading Light

"Our sales this week have not been important. For the month they were 5 per cent ahead of December, 1930, in yardage, with the fourth quarter of 1931 about 6 per cent better in yardage than the fourth quarter of 1930. Our total sales in yardage for the year 1931 exceed 1929 which was our previous highest year by almost 1 per cent but, needless to say, the dollar value of these sales falls far below previous years," says the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company.

"Now that we are about to enter the year 1932 there is one thing that we are certain of and that is that we cannot have 1930 and 1931 with their crash in values over again. We may or may not have to come to the turn, but we are certainly down right close to bedrock and resiliency is likely to make itself felt quickly on further drives. For instance, how much can buyers lose on 39-inch 68-72 print cloths at 3½¢s or 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾¢ or 37-inch 48-48 4.00 yard at 3¾¢? How many times in the last fifty years have the goods sold below those prices? They ought to look like pretty safe purchases, ought they not?"

"We saw some figures on exports of cotton cloth from Japan that interested us the other day. For the month of September exports were approximately 130,100,000 square yards and 1,109,600,000 for the first nine months. Of the September exports 38,100,000 yards went to British India, 21,700,000 yards to the Dutch East Indies, 19,100,000 yards to China, 19,300,000 yards to Hong-kong and 6,500,000 yards to the Straits settlements. These figures account for approximately 95,000,000 out of the 130,000,000, and they are interesting as showing how much larger exports to India and even to the Dutch East Indies were than to China.

"Figures prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York show that department store sales in this district in November fell 10.5 per cent below those of November, 1930, while stocks at the end of the month were approximately 14.2 per cent smaller than the previous year. The decline in sales of cotton goods was 15.8 per cent, slightly greater than the general average, while the decline in stocks of cotton goods at the end of the month was 8.9 per cent, slightly less than the decline in merchandise stocks generally. These figures are all in dollar values.



## Preshrinking By the Sanforizing Process

(Continued from Page 7)

and by the tentering machine is to be exactly restored in the modified Palmer, the surface velocity of the modified Palmer will be adjusted to equality with the velocity of the tenter chain. If, however, it is intended to impose, in the modified Palmer, a larger percentage of warpwise preshrinkage than that produced in the tentering machine, the velocity of the drum will be by so much the less. The large drum drives the belt  $p'$ , with the result that the surface of the belt in contact with the large drum assumes the same speed as that of the drum. The material  $W$ , having passed through the adjustable scrip bars  $T$ , runs onto the belt at  $U$ , at which point the belt is flexed around a relatively small revolving cylindrical roll  $x'$ , thereby stretching the surface of the belt at  $y'$  between the points  $U$ ,  $y'$ , and  $a'$ .

It may be assumed for purposes of this exposition that the median longitudinal plane  $v'$  of the belt travels at constant velocity equal (or very nearly) to the surface velocity of the large drum. At  $y'$ , where the belt is abruptly flexed, the speed of the outside surface of the belt is to the mid-section speed of the belt as the radius  $y'-x'$  is to the radius  $z'-x'$ .

The material  $W$  is caused to adhere frictionally to the surface of the belt between  $U$ ,  $y'$ , and  $a'$  by the light pressure of an electrically heated iron  $k'$  which rests on the fabric mostly by its own weight, and which extends across the full width of the machine in short sections of 4 in. or more. The material  $W$  on coming to the point  $a'$  is fed at the higher velocity, as stated, to the surface of the hot drum, which is moving at the slightly lower velocity, approximately equal to that of the mid-section  $v'$  of the belt, and the material would at this point wrinkle were it not for provision for maintaining fixity of the web to the belt surface up to, at, and through the line where the curvature of the belt reverses; these being in actual apparatus, the maintained pressure of the irons  $k'$  and the location of the nip-line between roller  $X'$  (which is hung so as to press toward the large drum) and the large drum. When the belt reverses its flexure, its supporting surface shortens longitudinally at  $a'$ , and inasmuch as the material  $W$  is held practically fixed to the belt surface, it also shortens with the belt surface and travels along between the hot drum and the belt until it emerges at point  $c'$ .

Inasmuch as the velocity of the surface of the drum and of the belt at  $c'$  is less than the velocity of the fabric feed at  $B$  by an amount equal to the shortening that is desired in the fabric, the fabric at  $c'$  is shortened by exactly this amount; the heat from the hot drum has dried the fabric so that it emerges at  $c'$ , containing only a small amount of moisture, generally in the form of steam vapor.

### APPEARANCE AND HANDLE

The fabric during these operations has become shortented in length and decreased in width. The weaving undulations in the yarn have become accentuated, resulting in a "bead" that gives increased diffusion of reflected light. The drying of the fabric against a polished hot drum has, moreover, given to the fabric a smoother appearance and better "hand" than it had originally. It will further be noted that this process disturbs to only a small extent the fibers of the yarns, in consequence of which and because of the increase in yarn crinkle a diffused luster is obtained. This is a natural luster which is ordinarily enhanced by the subsequent dampening and

ironing that occur during the manufacture of a garment.

There may be or there may develop, of course, situations in which the modified Palmer and its adjuncts will be sufficient to perform the shrinkage operation without the use of the Sanforizing tenter frame. In the Palmer machine, modified and equipped as described, if a belt of increased thickness is employed, an increase in the rate of feed of fabric at  $U$  will be obtained, while the rate of delivery of the fabric from the modified Palmer will remain unchanged; but whatever the thickness of the Palmer belt and the resulting ratio of input fabric length to output fabric length, that ratio is fixed, and will be appropriate to only one fabric, and will serve only one predetermined purpose, for the inflexibility of this portion of the complete apparatus is contrasted with the inevitable non-uniformity in most carefully woven fabrics. However, it has been found, in practice, that for the purpose of handling a large variety of fabrics previously finished in a large variety of ways, the combination of the whole machine, as shown in Fig. 1, has a much greater range, capacity, and adjustability than the section between the second feed rolls  $Q$  to and including the modified Palmer. The tenter prepares the materials for the first operation in connection with the modified Palmer, straightening the filling threads (if previously curved), bringing all of the fabric to the most convenient and constant width, and at the same time shrinking warpwise to almost any degree desired (up to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. per yard in the present machinery).

Referring to Fig. 1, the ratio of the outside surface speed of the belt at  $y'$  is to mean speed of the belt as the distance  $y'-x'$  is to the distance  $z'-x'$ . For example, if the cylindrical roll  $x'$  has a radius of 1.5 in., and an extra heavy belt 0.34 in. thick be used, the distance  $x'-z'$  then becomes 1.5 in., plus  $0.34/2$  in., which equals 1.67 in. The distance  $y'-x'$  becomes 1.5 in., plus 0.34 in., which equals 1.84 in. The shrinkage or the shortening of the fabric on passing to the drum, expressed in terms of percentage, will be:

$$\frac{1.84 - 1.67}{1.84} \times \frac{100}{1} = 9.24\%$$

This, multiplied by 36, gives a shrinkage of 3 1-3 in. per yard of fabric. If the large drum is made relatively smaller, the surface of the belt against the drum becomes more compressed, resulting in a further shortening of the fabric held between the belt and the drum.

To operate individually the apparatus comprising only that from the second feed rolls  $Q$  to and including the modified Palmer, so that fabrics may be shrunk in warp and filling to a predetermined extent, it is only necessary that the belt of the machine, as illustrated, be sufficiently thick in comparison with the cylindrical roller  $x'$  to take care of the maximum shrinkage that it may be desired to impose on a fabric. Smaller degrees of shrinkage or shortening of the fabric are obtained merely by the adjustment of the variable-speed drive  $R$  controlling the speed of the feed rolls  $Q$ , so that the surface speed of the feed rolls  $Q$  is in excess of the surface speed of the hot drum by an amount equal to the desired shrinkage. If the speeds were exactly equal, there would be no shortening of the fabric; the latter would simply be stretched between  $Q$  and  $U$  and amount equal to the amount that it is shortened between  $U$ ,  $a'$ , and  $c'$ .

Three men are required to operate the equipment. Electrical controls at either end of the equipment are provided for the main drive of the entire machine and for the moisture sprays.



# Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

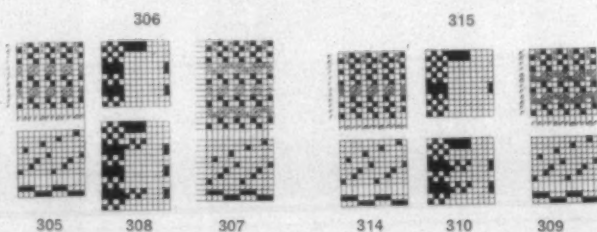
Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

*This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.*

## PLAIN PIQUE

(Pronounced Peekay)

Pique fabrics are also often called welts. These fabrics can possibly be classed under the head of double cloth. They are a heavy and good wearing fabric and can be put to a variety of uses such as vestings, ties, and white dress goods. They are also used for drapery having a design or figure printed on them. The principal feature of these fabrics is that of a line or rib extending the full width of the fabric. The distance between the ribs will depend upon the number of picks put in, also the fineness of the yarns employed. The best grade of this class of goods is made from fine yarns and is specially adapted



for dress shirts and dress goods. On almost all piques a stuffing pick is used. This pick, which is not seen on the face of the fabric, is for the purpose of increasing the weight, and also to give the wide rib a more embossed effect. On some grades of goods the same filling is used for stuffing pick as is used for the body of fabric, and these are made on single box looms. A coarse filling is inserted as the stuffing pick when a more embossed rib is required, or a heavier fabric, and a drop box loom is used. When these picks are being inserted, the catch or take-up gear is generally raised to prevent the gears from taking proportion of two face to one back. The face weave is always plain, the pattern being formed by raising the back threads onto the face of the cloth for one or two picks. The warps are woven at different tensions, viz: warp for face comparatively slack, warp for back threads tight.

Fig. 305 illustrates a design for an ordinary plain pique fabric, with drawing-in draft and reed plan.

Fig. 306 illustrates the chain plan. The threads can be drawn through three harness shafts, but this would crowd the heddles on the shafts and the weaving would not be satisfactory.

In all these designs the letters represent the following warp: F, face threads; B, back threads. Filling: F, face picks; S, stuffing picks; B, back picks; B, binding picks to make rib.

The following is an analysis of the picks. The face threads weave entirely plain for four picks, then the stuffing pick all face threads are raised and all back threads lowered. This allows the stuffing picks to act as a pad or wadding between the back threads and the

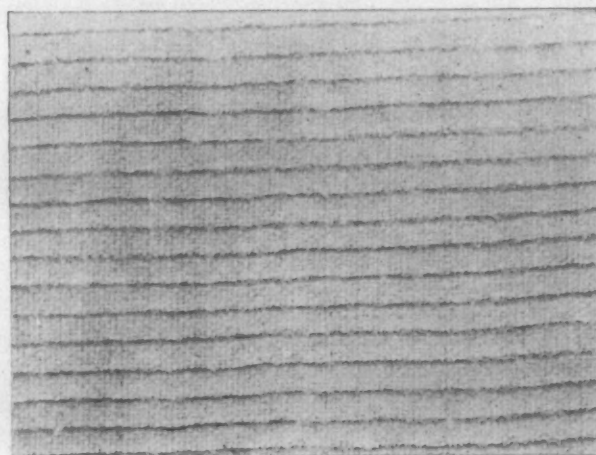
face fabric. For four more picks the face threads weave plain. Up to this the back threads have not been raised but on the next two picks they are raised on the face of the fabric. As the back threads are woven tight, this will pull down the fabric and will make a ridge or rib across the fabric from selvage to selvage. The weight of these fabrics can be increased by using a fine or heavy stuffing pick which will also correspondingly change the appearance of the wide rib.

Instead of having the stuffing picks inserted as in previous example they can be made to weave plain with the back threads. The design is made on exactly the same principle but when all the face threads are raised the stuffing picks weave plain with the back threads.

Fig. 307 illustrates this principle having six picks face, four picks back, two binding picks. The picks are inserted two face, two back, two face, two back, two face, two binding picks. The X on back threads show how these threads weave plain with back filling. This illustration also shows the drawing in draft and reed plan.

Fig. 308 illustrates the chain plan.

When inserting stuffing and back picks a check strap is usually used. This strap is fastened to a harness lever in the dobby and when a stuffing or back pick is being inserted, a peg in the chain will cause the lever to be raised and this will prevent the gears from taking up or pulling down the fabric. Last line in chain plan on all illustrations indicate where the take-up motion will be stopped for stuffing or back picks.



313

Fig. 309 illustrates a design for pique fabric, with drawing in draft and reed plan.

Fig. 301 illustrates the chain plan.

A fabric made from this design will give a more pronounced or embossed effect than the preceding illustrations because of the two stuffing picks being inserted in addition to the back picks.

The filling is arranged two picks face, two back, two face, two stuffing, two face, two back, two face, two binding; or, eight picks face, four picks back, two picks stuffing, two picks binding.

When examining the designs for all plain pique fabrics

(Continued on Page 22)

# Knitting Trade Notes

## Says 1932 Outlook is Better

The outlook for 1932 for the hosiery and underwear industry is reasonably optimistic, in the opinion of William Meyer, president of the Apex Hosiery Company, Philadelphia, and president of the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers.

As president of the manufacturers' organization Mr. Meyer this week issued a statement giving his views on the business outlook, and urging mills to manufacture against orders only. His statement follows:

### EXPECTS IMPROVEMENT

"The 1932 outlook for the hosiery and underwear industry, in my opinion, is probably better than the industry itself believes. I do not mean by this that we can expect a sharp return to generally prosperous business during the next twelve months, but I do feel that sound and material improvement will be achieved.

"There seems to be little doubt that the world-wide business depression has carried business sentiment to extremes of pessimism, just as the inflation period ending in 1929 brought with it excesses of optimism. A gradual upturn in general business may be looked for next year. Our industry, with its excessively deflated raw material and finished goods prices, relatively low inventories and improved management, will be among the first to feel the improvement.

"The full fashioned hosiery industry has gone through a painful house cleaning. It faces the new year with its situation considerably clarified. Wages have been adjusted, inventories cut down to approximately normal levels and credits tightened up. In my opinion, it has scraped the bottom, and a firmer price structure may logically be expected when it becomes clear that the raw silk situation is fully stabilized.

"Much the same may be said of seamless hosiery. On a number of lines of goods in this category, as well as in full fashioned, manufacturers' profit margins have shrunk so radically that the situation will be bettered almost automatically with the first sign of improvement in general business. Fancy half hose volume at popular prices will undoubtedly continue very large. Infants' hose as a class is probably in the best position of any branch of the industry.

"Knit underwear enters the new year in excellent statistical position. Stocks are low and unfilled orders compare favorably with this time a year ago. Rayon garments will undoubtedly show sales increases, and better merchandising policies will make headway during the next year.

"I urge again that manufacturers follow the policy, so long advocated by our Association, of manufacture against orders only. Close adherence to this policy will do more than any other single thing to hasten the return of normal business at normal profits."

## Amory, Browne Adds Five Hosiery Mills

Amory, Browne & Co. have been selling agents for the following hosiery mills: Golden City Hosiery Mills of Villa Rica, Ga.; Pryor Hosiery Mills, of Jasper, Tenn.; Fleetwood Hosiery Corp. of Fleetwood, Pa.; Bottum & Torrance Co. of Bennington, Vt.; and T. & M. Knitting Co. of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

With this additional group of mills, the selling house

broadens its lines of women's mercerized cotton hose, misses' rib and men's half hose, and infants' stockings. Besides, it adds a full fashioned women's line to the lines now represented by the firm.

## Houseman Gets Patent On Knitting Process

Patent on a seamless knitting process was issued December 29 to Wilbur L. Houseman, Somerton, Pa., assignor to Standard-Trump Bros. Machine Company, Wilmington, Del.

One claim is as follows:

"The process of knitting a fabric upon a circular series of independent needles which comprises feeding needles to the needles and so knitting them into the fabric that one thread normally appears on the face in plated relationship to and directly adjacent the other thread, so manipulating said threads at one point in the circle of needles that the second named thread appears on the face in plated relationship to and directly adjacent the first named thread, and at an earlier point in the circle of needles causing one thread to escape engagement with selected needles so that only the remaining thread will be knit into the fabric by such selected needles."

## New Kayser Prices Show Little Change

The new price list for the first half of 1932, just issued by Julius Kayser & Co., reflect only five changes in the entire line. These changes are made for the purpose of increasing the dealers' mark-up by 25 cents a dozen on three numbers, 50 cents on one and \$1 on a third, and there is a suggested minimum of retail price of \$1 per pair.

The widest range of styles ever offered by the company is included in the new price list.

The line will begin at \$7 a dozen, as at present, and range up to \$14.50, the latter being a mesh. Changes are as follows: 42-gauge, semi-service, lisle welt, picot top, reduced from \$7.50 to \$7.25; 42-gauge, semi-service, silk to picot top, silk-pleated foot, reduced from \$7.75 to \$7.50; 42-gauge, service weight, lisle welt, reduced from \$11 to \$10; 42-gauge chiffon, silk to two-toned picot top, reduced from \$7.75 to \$7.25, and 45-gauge, all-silk chiffon, two-toned picot top, reduced from \$12.25 to \$12.

There are 17 mesh, lace-top and other novelty styles, the widest range ever included in the company's lines.

Heading the styles for the new year is a new idea in hosiery construction, trademarked "Fit-All-Top," on which a patent is pending. It consists of an elastic silk welt reaching from the knee through the run-stop to the top of the stocking. First deliveries of the new style in two numbers will be made January 20.

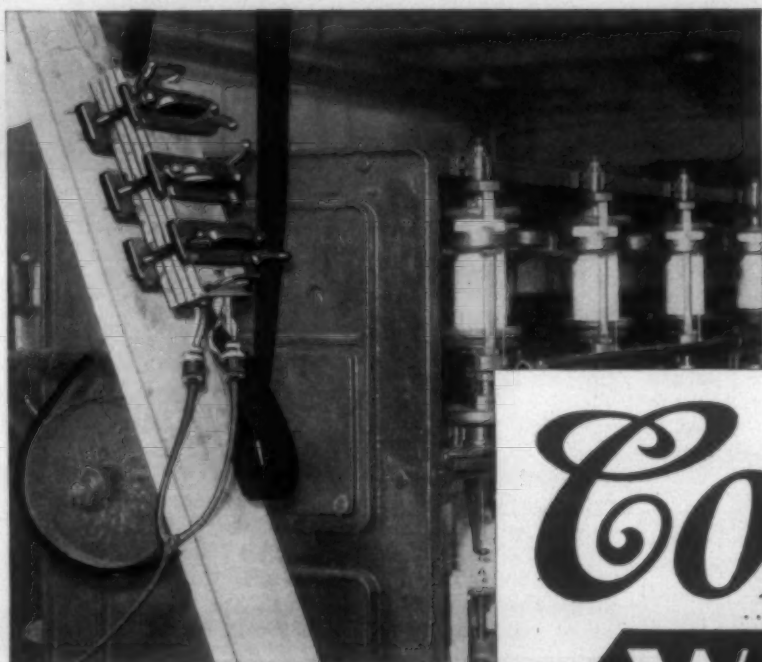
The new flexible knitting is distinguished by a weave providing elasticity both sidewise and lengthwise. It is designed to eliminate the need of out-sizes. One number is a 45-gauge "Sansheen" chiffon with picot edge, and the other a 45-gauge all-silk semi-service weight with picot edge. Both are priced at \$10 a dozen, to retail at \$1.35 a pair.

A new type of pointed heel is introduced, consisting of a modified version of the "Slipper Heel," measuring only 4¼ inches in height. This is No. 208X, a 42-gauge chiffon of silk to top with two-toned lavender picot top.

(Continued on Page 24)



# NEWS



## ENDLESS-BELT USERS

*Condor*  
.. PATENT APPLIED FOR ..  
**WELD**

Above: Typical set-up of a Condor Welder. This machine can resume production at normal speed and full load in 35 minutes.

## makes CONDOR BELTS endless on machine

With a Condor Weld, the two cut ends of a Condor Textyl Belt can now be interlapped, set with rubber rivets, and cured into a permanent splice. The method is unique and simple, and in no way disturbs your machine or pulleys.

Every step of the operation can be performed in 35 minutes, while the belt hangs loosely over the shafting and your mechanic does the job.

### Other CONDOR Products

|           |                                    |                  |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| V-Belt    | Acid Hose                          | Mill Sundries    |
| Flat Belt | Water Hose                         | Suction Hose     |
| Air Hose  | Fire Hose                          | Oilless Bearings |
| Cone Belt | Steam Hose                         | Rubber Rolls     |
|           | Rubber Lined Tanks                 |                  |
|           | Industrial Brake Blocks and Lining |                  |

Users of endless belts are invited to try a Condor-Welded Belt—made so “on the spot.” The simplicity and economy of this latest Manhattan development are truly something new!

*Condor*

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.  
Executive Offices and Factories, Passaic, New Jersey

## PERSONAL NEWS

J. L. Fonville is now superintendent of the King Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C., where he succeeded the late T. L. Curlee.

R. B. Burnham has resigned as superintendent of Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C., to become superintendent of the No. 4 mill of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C., effective February 1. E. W. Edwards continues as superintendent of Pelzer plants Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

S. C. Stimson, who has maintained his headquarters in Spartanburg, S. C., as South Carolina representative of the Bahnson Company, manufacturing humidifying equipment, has accepted the position of sales representative of North and South Carolina and will move his headquarters to Winston-Salem.

C. M. Powell, who for the past several years has been a member of the Southern staff of the Whitin Machine Works, with headquarters at Atlanta, has resigned that position to become assistant manager of the Johnston group of mills, with headquarters at Charlotte. He is to assume his new duties at once. He is widely known in the South and was for 16 years superintendent of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. S. Diffie, who has been a traveling salesman for the Odell Hardware Company, Greensboro, N. C., has retired to devote his time to his private interests. He joined the Odell organization in 188 and is widely known to textile men in the Piedmont section. He was honor guest at a dinner given by the Odell Company, at Greensboro last week. Members of the firm expressed keen regret that he is leaving their service.

C. S. Henery, assistant to the president, Santee Mills, Orangeburg and Bamberg, recently passed a practical test in classing and stapling cotton and has been issued a license by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to classify cotton and to certificate its classification for grades and colors of American upland cotton and for all lengths of staple. Mr. Henery has been connected with the Santee Mills for ten years having been promoted to president's assistant about four years ago.

W. T. Shaw, general manager of the Weldon Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C., was presented with a handsome library chair and a Stetson hat during the holidays, both being gifts from his employees. The following statement accompanied the gifts:

"This is in appreciation of what you have been able to do for us this year by keeping us employed full time."

The Weldon plant operated on full time throughout the year and paid a dividend of 5 per cent.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Saco-Lowell Shops held January 4, W. F. Lowell, general sales manager, and F. E. Banfield, Jr., agent of the Biddeford plant, were elected vice-presidents of the company.

Mr. Lowell will continue to be responsible for sales and advertising. Mr. Banfield, in addition to other duties and as a result of the consolidation of the Newton plant into Biddeford and Saco, will be responsible for all the engineering work of the company.

J. F. Blackmon, who has been superintendent of the No. 4 plant of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pel-

zer, S. C., has been promoted to manager of the company, succeeding J. W. Kelly, who resigned last week as noted. Mr. Blackmon, a graduate of the textile department of Clemson College in 1916, has been connected with the Watts Mills, Laurens, the Judson Mills, Greenville and has been with Pelzer for some time. The change is effective February 1.

## OBITUARY

### M. L. GREEN

Spartanburg, S. C.—M. L. Green, 56, overseer of spinning at Pacolet Mills, died suddenly Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Funeral services were conducted at the Pacolet Mills Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. W. T. Tate and the Rev. B. H. Tucker.

Mr. Green is survived by his widow and the following sons and daughters: Mrs. Mary Kirby and Mrs. Ruth Teaster of Pacolet Mills, Misses Evelyn and Louise Green of Spartanburg and Ralph, Harry and Fred Green of Pacolet Mills. He also left the following brothers and sisters: W. E. Green of Pacolet Mills, J. B. Green of Abbeville, Berry Green of Union, Mrs. George Adams of North Carolina, Mrs. Mary Hayes of Pacolet Mills and Otis Beatty of Whitmire.

### JOHN F. OWEN

Huntsville, Ala.—John F. Owen, second hand in weaving at the Dallas Manufacturing Company, was killed in an automobile accident while returning to his home here from a trip to Athens. He was well known here and had been with the Dallas Manufacturing Company for some time. He was a veteran of the World War and was in action in several important battles. He is survived by his wife and several children.

## Yarn mill Charter Amended

Certificate of amendment to the charter of the High Point Yarn Mill, Inc., of High Point, N. C., was filed Tuesday in the office of A. Wayland Cooke, clerk of Superior Court. The certificate provides that one-half of capital stock is to be readjusted so that it will not be less than \$110,000 or more than \$350,000. Such action was authorized by vote of stockholders at a meeting held December 17.

## Cotton Mills at Henderson Running Full

Henderson, N. C.—Whistles blew again Monday for the Henderson and Harriet Cotton Mills as the Christmas-New Year holiday period ended and the various units of the two corporations resumed operation on a full-time basis. Prospects are that they will continue to run on a full-time schedule from now on, or at least until the spring. It is believed that the improvement in the textile industry at that time will have been sufficient to keep them going indefinitely.

The mills ran full-time most of the fall, but gave their employees two weeks off for Christmas.

## Shelby Mills Banquet

Shelby, N. C.—The key men of the Shelby Cotton Mill enjoyed their annual banquet in the banquet hall of the community room of the mill on Saturday evening. Seventy-five were present.



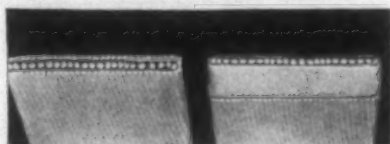
## Annual Chadwick-Hoskins Banquet

The annual banquet given by the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, to its superintendents, overseers and other key men, was held last week at the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. The attendance was large and the occasion proved highly enjoyable.

Principal speakers during the evening were B. B. Gossett, president of the company and E. C. Dwelle, treasurer.

## A New Condor Cone Belt

The task of a cone belt is very gruelling. Engineers of The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., recently announced an improved construction in their design for belts of this type. A nice balance between lateral stiffness and flexibility has been



obtained. It is claimed that the belt runs smoother, shifts easily without curling, and wears surprisingly long.

The new construction is known as Condor Whipcord. In detail, it consists of continuously-wound, strong whipcords, each separated from the other and embedded in rubber. Internal friction between adjacent cords is impossible. Traction between belt and cones is uniform at all times. The running surface is flexible closely-woven duck treated with a special red friction rubber. Conformation to the cones is natural and positive.

## Starr Emphasizes Quality Products

E. L. Starr, director of the Durene Association, one of the important divisions of the American cotton industry, pointed out today that many of the leaders in the quality cotton market are looking upon the present economic situation "as a time for very sound progress."

"One of the most definite lessons of history," said Mr. Starr, "is that periods of reorganization — variously known as renaissances, depressions, reconstructive periods and so on — are in reality rife with progress. No nation is really progressing when it is thriftless, and expansion-mad. Right now we are making much surer of the future than we were, as a nation, in the boom year of 1929, for example.

"It seems to me that the outstanding sign of the times is a growing tendency on the part of the big men of the country to look for 'reasons why.' The country is no longer content—as it was at the beginning of this so-called period of depression—to bemoan change of any sort as bad. Many leading thinkers are growing fully aware that this period of reorganization may be even more valuable than were the years of rampant production and a sky-rocketing stock market. Today we are looking sanely at such matters as basing supply upon actual consuming power. We are thinking more about quality and less about half-baked surface styling. In the durene cotton industry, we have had a gratifying year for this very reason. The women of the country have wisely chosen to look for quality fabrics in well styled clothes instead of not caring how long a garment might wear if it 'looked smart' when bought.

# Here's Solubility in a finishing wax!

At last, cotton finishers can have the long-sought-for advantages of complete solubility in a finishing wax! For HOUGHTON'S SOLUBLE WAX NO. 1 does not float to the top like paraffine when the solution cools, but *stays mixed in the bath*. In addition, it holds the inert or loading agents in perfect suspension.

Equally important, is the fact that SOLUBLE WAX NO. 1, when used in place of paraffine wax and japan wax, completely eliminates dusting out and flaking off. Whenever it is included in the finishing formula, the filling material is in to stay.

SOLUBLE WAX NO. 1 greatly simplifies the preparation of the finishing formula. It will not turn rancid or produce an unpleasant odor in the fabric and it never causes the goods to turn yellow.

Recommended as a finishing material for:

Bag Cloth

Sash Cords

Shoe Laces

Light Prints

and other heavily filled and back-filled fabrics.

A sample run will convince you of its quality — a month's run of its economy.



**E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.**  
PHILADELPHIA - CHICAGO - DETROIT  
*And All Over the World*

INSTITUTE FOR  
RESEARCH IN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

## Opportunity for Small Diversified Industries

By CLARENCE O. KUESTER

Business Manager Charlotte Chamber of Commerce

Never before in the history of the South have conditions been better for the small manufacturer, especially one who wishes to start his plant from the ground up.

Building costs, labor costs and land costs are at the bottom peak and today one may erect a plant at about half to two-thirds the cost that would have been required three years ago. Land, close to the city, or in advantageous places within the city itself can be bought at from half to two-thirds of the real value of this land.

Materials can be had at very low price and the labor situation is sure at the bottom ebb in the buildings industry.

If one does not desire to erect a plant; but prefers to rent or lease his shop or loft, rents are such that the manufacturers can obtain long time leases at very reasonable figures. In fact, there are many vacant places that can be had at fair and reasonable price, and the owners are glad to get the tenant at these reasonable new figures.

The labor situation is especially good at this time, many concerns have cut down forces, or are working on part time with the result that there is an abundance of skilled labor that are glad to accept a reasonable wage.

Give such conditions the average small manufacturer can build up a great business in a shorter length of time than is usually required.

We have placed within the past four years, several such small enterprises, almost without exception they have every one expanded and today despite the three years of depression every one of them are paying. At this time drawing plans for expansion and some are actually erecting buildings. We know one such enterprise that has not only erected its own new plant, but doubling its capacity; is running night and day now with the new enlarged facilities soon at their command.

The Charlotte Chamber of Commerce has always given more co-operation to the small plant than to the extra larger one, because the bigger plants usually are well organized and need very little aid, if any at all, in the matter of getting located right, while the small plant usually without the aid of skilled engineers usually is more dependent upon the local civic organization for getting in the right place and incidentally in making every dollar count. This organization takes pleasure in rendering such assistance as the large number of small plants here in Charlotte will testify.

Climate, transportation, banking facilities and in fact every natural element for successful manufacture is found here in the heart of the Piedmont section, where the great power companies supply force to drive machinery and where because of the many power plants operating there is never a let up in the supply of power at reasonable rates.

The story of a great plant that surrounds and are in this city is proof within itself that the founders of these plants choose good territory when they located here. There are in this city a great many plants that started out in a loft or in a small rented building and have since expanded into great industrial plants. Some of our largest started small.

The size of the city is conducive to small plants, since there is always an abundance of labor, and yet the costs

of living, raw materials and building materials are still at minimum, prices. Now is the time to start.

At this time all materials that enter into a plant are at the bottom of prices and from this time on there will be a steady advance in our opinion. Plants could choose no wiser time than to come into the Charlotte territory where the citizenship is already attuned to the manufacturing spirit and where labor is easily and quickly trained. The employees are factory minded and they readily fall into shop work.

## Crin Vegetal, Flax Upholstery Tow, and Spanish Moss

(Report of U. S. Tariff Commission)

Crin vegetal is produced from the leaves of a dwarf fan palm which grows wild in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Flax upholstery tow is obtained from the straw of flax grown for seed; the domestic supply comes mainly from Minnesota and North Dakota. Spanish moss is a non-parasitic plant, which grows on either live or dead trees in moist localities, particularly in Louisiana and Florida. Crin vegetal is not produced in the United States; flax upholstery tow and Spanish moss are not known to be imported. All three of these materials find their main use in upholstered furniture. Spanish moss is the most expensive, crin vegetal is next, and flax upholstery tow is the lowest in price. Imports of crin vegetal in 1930 amounted to 11,480 tons, valued at \$498,103. Domestic production in 1930 of upholstery tow was estimated at approximately 10,000 tons and of Spanish moss at less than 5,000 tons.

For crin vegetal, the commission used the weighted average of invoice prices as evidence of cost, but obtained the costs of opening and cleaning from four importers who processed the imported material before sale to the furniture manufacturers. In such opening and cleaning there is a loss of about 8 per cent in weight. For flax upholstery tow the commission obtained costs from four domestic producers and for Spanish moss from six domestic producers. The data obtained showed average costs of production in 1930, with transportation to Chicago, taken as the principal market, of 4.13 cents per pound for crin vegetal, of 1.85 cents per pound for flax upholstery tow, and of 8.80 cents per pound for Spanish moss (two grades averaged).

## Hemp Cordage

(Report of U. S. Tariff Commission)

Hemp cordage is used principally in the fishing industry; the next most important use is in the rigging of sailing vessels. Of the domestic production, halibut fishing lines constitute a larger proportion than any other type, whereas of the total imports they constitute a less important proportion. The domestic consumption of hemp cordage in 1930 amounted to about 800,000 pounds. Of this quantity, about 28 per cent was imported. Imports are mainly from Italy, with smaller quantities from the United Kingdom and other countries.

Under the act of 1922 hemp cordage, considered in this investigation, was dutiable at 23¼ cents a pound but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem, 18¼ cents a pound but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem, or 2½ cents a pound, according to size and condition. Under the act of 1930 hemp cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns, is dutiable at 3¼ cents a pound.



# EVERY FAVORABLE FACTOR IS HERE FOR THE 1932 EXPANSION OF SMALL DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES

## Opportunities Await the Small Manufacturer at CHARLOTTE

Has a greater population within a fifty-mile radius than Richmond; a greater population within a hundred-mile radius than either Richmond or Atlanta. Charlotte is the geographical and business center of the Carolinas.

|           | 50-Mile<br>Radius | 100-Mile<br>Radius |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Richmond  | 485,000           | 2,294,000          |
| Charlotte | 749,000           | 2,493,000          |
| Atlanta   | 820,000           | 2,169,000          |

### OPPORTUNITIES

Charlotte is favorably located and offers many advantages to

Tobacco Factories  
Cotton Mills  
Silk Mills  
Rayon (perfect water test—ample supply for all time)  
Corrugated paper boxes  
Machinery manufacturers  
Machine shops  
Clothing, men's and women's  
Fertilizer factories  
Boots and shoes, leather belting  
Copper, tin, sheet iron  
Iron and steel works, structural steel  
Canning and preserving  
Paper, wood pulp and finished products  
Terra cotta and pottery  
Paint and varnish  
Mattresses, pillows  
Bed springs and spring beds  
Farm implements and tractors  
Wire work  
Cordage and twines of all sizes  
Brooms, brushes, etc.  
Tools of all sorts  
First-class auto and wagon works  
Turned wood novelties  
Toy factory  
Cheese factory  
Glass Factory  
Tannery  
Weaving mill for overstuffed furniture, covering, etc.  
Woolen mills  
Flour sack and bagging factory  
Rugs and carpets, etc.  
Any manufacturing concern which requires hardwood or pine, or cotton, etc.

*Some of the above industries are at present firmly established in the city but CHARLOTTE offers many advantages to others.*

### INDUSTRIES

*New industries are moving in, old ones expanding. Population is increasing rapidly and the Charlotte of today is a bustling city of 82,000 people. U. S. census. Charlotte and suburbs above 95,000.*

### GROWTH

This growth has not been haphazard, but is the result of natural advantages being developed by a people of great initiative. *Charlotte has everything to build a great industrial city.*

### POWER

Here is the home of the Duke Power Company, operating one of the greatest hydro-electric systems in the world. Southern electric companies are tied up into a great super-power zone and abundant "white coal" assures ample power at low cost.

### LABOR

Labor is the finest in the country today—*native white, sober, industrious*. Labor troubles are practically unknown and the labor turnover is small.

### TEXTILE

*Here the textile development of the South is centering. Seven hundred seventy mills operate 10,000,000 spindles in a hundred miles, and a great business has grown up in supplying these mills with dyestuff, cotton, machinery and equipment of all kinds, etc.*

### CHARLOTTE

*Has many distinct advantages to offer the manufacturer—four competing rail lines, low freight rates, pure water and a convenient location. Henry Ford, after careful study, located his mid-South assembly plant at Charlotte and today it is one of the largest units in the Ford chain. Investigate this thriving city. Living conditions are ideal, climate is mild and pleasant, and schools are the finest in the South. Excellent hotels and shops. Cordial social life and four excellent golf courses.*

Note—Branch Federal Reserve Bank at Charlotte.

District office of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of U. S. Department of Commerce located at Charlotte, N. C.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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**CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
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|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| DAVID CLARK     | Managing Editor  |
| D. H. HILL, JR. | Associate Editor |
| JUNIUS M. SMITH | Business Manager |

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| Single Copies                   | .10    |

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Knitting Number

In recognition of the remarkable growth of knit goods manufacturing in the Southern States we have decided to make an effort to render more service to that industry.

Realizing that style has become an important factor in knit goods and that failure to be informed upon style trends has caused severe losses to some knitting mills we have arranged with Harwood-Fashion Editors of New York, one of the leaders in that line of work, to furnish us a monthly service dealing with style trends in knit goods.

Our second issue of each month will be known as our "MONTHLY KNITTING NUMBER" and will not only contain the illustrated service of Harwood-Fashion Editors but much other information of special interest to knitters.

Our next issue, that of January 14th, will be our first "MONTHLY KNITTING NUMBER" and we believe that it will be read with much interest.

## Their Latest Effort

During the twenty-one years we have published the Southern Textile Bulletin, many unfair and unjustified attacks upon the textile industry of the South have been made and we have had the pleasure of answering and counteracting many of them.

During the communist strike at Gastonia in 1929 that city was filled with special writers from newspapers and magazines and the situation was misrepresented and exaggerated by most of them.

We have never, however, read such a gross, willful and deliberate misrepresentation of the textile industry as has been made in a play, "The

Strike Song," which was written at the University of North Carolina and has recently been staged there.

"The Strike Song" is based upon the 1929 communist strike at Gastonia and United Textile Workers strike at Marion, N. C., and every major incident in both of those strikes is featured in the play but is so colored as to represent the most extreme claims of the strikers, and to reflect as much as possible upon the mills.

Individuals upon the side of the strikers are painted in the best possible light whereas those upon the side of the mill are represented as unfavorably as possible.

It is easy to realize that "Lawyer Bodenhamer" in the play is Congressman A. L. Bulwinkle but his actions are depicted in complete accord with the charges of the communists and the portrayal is untrue.

Sheriff Aderholt, who lost his life during the strike, was a fine man and no one can truthfully charge that he was partial to the mills or did anything to curb the actions of the strikers except when forced to protect non-union men and women in their constitutional right to refuse to join the union and to enter their chosen places of employment.

"Sheriff Carey," who lost his life in the play in identically the same manner as did Sheriff Aderholt during the strike, is pictured as the tool of the mills and as being antagonistic to the strikers from the beginning.

The instructions to the actor who represents Sheriff Carey say that he must keep the attitude of constantly trailing after the mill lawyer Bodenhamer.

Thomas Peel, the communist organizer in the play, representing Fred Beal, the communist organizer, is pictured as a fine and sincere young man.

Lily May, the play representative of Ella May Wiggins, is shot just as was Ella Wiggins and she is presented as a fine and sincere woman who was willing to sacrifice her own life in order to aid the strikers.

The least said about the character and habits of Ella May Wiggins the better. She had worked in a cotton mill very little and had many times been asked to move out of a village for the good of the community. She cared little about the union but loved the excitement of a row or a fight and that was the only motive of the trip upon which she was killed, an incident which everyone regrets.

The strikers are represented as being repeatedly terrorized by a "committee of one hundred" organized by the mill and wearing black masks.



During the Gastonia strike the leaders put out such a story but it was pure fiction.

The mill president and the mill lawyer are portrayed as having large amounts of dynamite for use against the strikers.

The only dynamite evidenced in either strike was that with which the Marion strikers dynamited a corner of the Clinchfield Mill and attempted to blow up a home in which a minister and his little children were sleeping.

Probably the grossest misrepresentation of the entire play is the incident when twenty-one persons were shot, five of them fatally, early one morning at the Marion Manufacturing Company.

A gang of thugs armed with sticks and guns and hired with union money went early one morning to the Marion Manufacturing Company with the intention of catching the loyal night employees unarmed as they left the mill.

When the sheriff and his deputies attempted to protect the employees, they were attacked and in the battle killed five and wounded sixteen of the mob.

Of the twenty-one killed and wounded only five had ever worked in the Marion Manufacturing Company at any time and the others of the mob were not employees and therefore not strikers.

"The Strike Song" deliberately represents the strikers as employees approaching the mill, unarmed and peacefully, and being set upon and shot by an organized gang of men headed by the sheriff and employed by the mill.

"The Strike Song" entirely ignores the constitutional rights of mill employees to refuse to join the union and to continue in their chosen place of employment.

They are called "scabs" in the play and one of the numerous songs reads as follows:

"COME ALL YOU SCABS IF YOU WANT TO HEAR  
THE STORY OF A CRUEL MILLIONAIRE.  
ROBERT HENLEY WAS THE MILLIONAIRE'S  
NAME,  
HE BOUGHT THE LAW WITH HIS MONEY AND  
FRAME,  
BUT HE CAN'T BUY THE UNION WITH HIS  
MONEY AND HIS FRAME."

If the name Rignal Balwin is inserted for that of the fictitious Robert Henley the real intent of the song will be seen.

Several other songs are in the play, for the evident purpose of furnishing participants in future mill strikes with inspirational songs.

As an illustration we cite the following as a stanza of one of the songs:

The boss man wants our labor, and his gold to pick away.

But the workers want a Union, and a shorter working day.

He has told us that he hates us, just because we want more pay.

The Union is marching on.

Glory, glory, to the Union.

Glory, glory, to the Union.

Glory, glory, to the Union.

The Union is marching on!

If Fred Beal, who is supposed to be in jail in Michigan, was asked to write his version of the Gastonia strike, and if Alfred Hoffman, who is now in jail in New York State, was asked to write his version of the Marion strike and their stories were placed in parallel columns with the lines of "The Strike Song," the only comment would be that "The Strike Song" was a stronger exposition of the cause of unionism.

From time to time statements have come from the radical professors at the University of North Carolina to the effect that Southern cotton mills must embrace unionism and that they would profit thereby.

After thirty years of experience with textile unions, the New England textile industry finds itself almost wrecked and with only one mill dealing with unions as such but the professors insist that Southern mills should accept unionism.

"The Strike Song" is an effort to aid in unionizing Southern mills and its authors have used the weapon of misrepresentation to an extreme extent in an effort to further the cause.

It is a gross and willful effort and is contemptible.

### Goodbye '31, Come On '32

Goodbye 1931,  
Mighty glad that you are done,  
You brought blues and also chills,  
To everyone in cotton mills.

Kept us running on short time,  
Wouldn't let us make a dime,  
From the sweeper to the boss,  
Everybody took a loss.

Get out now, give us a chance,  
Here's a kick for your ragged pants,  
Grab your hat and run like hell,  
Don't you hear that New Year's bell?

Come on, 1932,  
Strut your stuff, good times are due.  
Sick and tired of all this slump,  
Blow your whistle, watch us jump.

Listen, 1932,  
Here's a great big hand for you,  
All we ask is just a break,  
Tired of corn bread, want some cake.



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**Wishing You a Very  
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Every one of us here wishes that every one of our friends and acquaintances may enjoy the most happy New Year of all. May the bells of prosperity peal out for all the trade.

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**Southern Textile Bulletin**

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**BILTMORE, N. C.**—It is understood here that the Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, which has been operated under the charter of the Sayles interest at Providence, R. I., will hereafter will be a separate corporation. A new charter taken in Rhode Island provides that it shall be known as the Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries, Inc.

**MACON, GA.** — The Bibb Manufacturing Company's annual conference of the sales department, which had been in progress here for several days last week, was concluded with a banquet in the auditorium of mill No. 2, with representatives from all the company's offices in the country in attendance, and with W. D. Anderson, Jr., sales manager, as toastmaster. W. D. Anderson, president of the company, and Roy I. Neal, advertising manager of the Macon Telegraph spoke.

**HICKORY, N. C.**—Better business in predicted by A. A. Shuford, president of the Shuford Mills, Inc., who announced the largest shipment his company has made in a year was delivered last week.

The mills, with plants here and at Granite Falls, are said to produce more twine and cordage than any other like mills in the world.

Mr. Shuford said last week's shipment of 20 carloads of twine and 102,000 pounds of textile goods indicated an upturn in the business and that the company's agents are optimistic about business in general.

He said the agents had increased their traveling forces in anticipation of additional business this spring.

Shuford said the company now has on its books unfilled orders for 2,300,000 pounds of textiles.

**COLUMBUS, N. C.**—The Katterman-Mitchell Company of Pennsylvania, will move one of its silk mills from Pennsylvania to Columbus at an early date, it was announced here Saturday following the completion of negotiations which have been carried on for several months with the purpose in view of obtaining a silk mill for Columbus. The company now operates two other plants in the South, one at Stanley, N. C., and the other at Laurens, S. C.

Polk county business men raised \$5,000 to obtain this industry for Columbus, the money to be used in defraying the expenses of moving the plant here.

The plant will be located in the building formerly occupied by the Columbus Mills, Inc. A survey of the mill property is now being made by G. H. Hacker, general manager of the mill. Mr. Hacker is here making preliminary arrangements and is getting the building ready for machinery, which he plans to move here shortly.

Approximately 100 employes will be required in the beginning to operate the mill, which Mr. Hacker says he hopes to have in operation by the first of March. Present plans call for a silk throwing plant, but officials are confident that within a short time machinery for weaving high grade silk yard goods will be added, thereby necessitating the employment of more persons.

The building to be occupied by the mill is a large, one-story brick structure and is owned by S. T. Bacon and W. C. Ward, of the Southern Mercerizing Company, of Tryon. The building will be occupied by the mill through an agreement with the owners.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

KINSTON, N. C. — The Chamber of Commerce and owners of the Caswell and Kinston Cotton Mills here have had several inquiries regarding purchase of the spinning plants by outside interests. New England men have conferred with the owners of one of the mills during the past few weeks. Plato Collins, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, stated northern and eastern interests had been investigating both properties. Their purchase may be effected early in this year.

The mills have been idle some time. One of the two may be converted into a weaving plant if a deal goes through.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Almost all mills in this section are operating full time during the daylight hours and partly at night, "largely to balance equipment." This schedule does not apply to the small minority of mills which have been operating both night and day and which, under a recent agreement, will be shut down one week out of each month until the print goods market improves.

There is a general impression that, despite the trend for the times, cotton mills are earning a small profit. Whether this is founded upon fact of is largely a matter of opinion, however, remains to be seen, as the statements for the last half of the year have not yet been issued. Many predict, however, that the statements for the last six months will show that the industry had passed the turning point and is now on the upward trend.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—The Massachusetts Knitting Mills, manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery, distributed \$8,000 in pay checks to more than 300 employees at its last payroll and resumed operations Monday after a short shutdown for the Christmas holidays. Capacity schedule was resumed Monday, the plant having gone on a night-and-day schedule several weeks ago.

The Washington Manufacturing Company, which closed several days ago for the installation of new machinery, will resume operations on double capacity early in January for the manufacture of work clothing. Employment will be given about 200 women.

The Ironall plant, manufacturers of overalls, which likewise closed for a short Yuletide vacation, reopened Monday morning. This plant, employing about 100 people, also observed New Year's Day.

Other industries operating on a full-time schedule which closed for a brief holiday and resumed operations Monday morning were: Columbia Mill & Elevator Co., W. M. Dean Marble Co., Oakes Chair Factory and smaller enterprises.

### Spartanburg Mill Appraisals Given

Columbia, S. C.—The South Carolina Tax Commission announces that the assessments on the thirty-five textile manufacturing industries of Spartanburg County for the year 1931 totals \$13,216,765, as against \$13,184,275 for 1930. The assessments in a number of cases remains the same as for 1930, whereas there were a number of increases and decreases. The assessment of the Arkwright Mill at Arkwright, S. C., which was \$268,000 has been reduced to \$225,000; the Beaumont Manufacturing Co. at Spartanburg, S. C., was reduced from \$600,000 to

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RINGS**



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can be tested,  
but only  
OLD rings  
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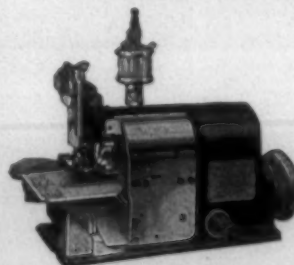
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\$550,000; Clifton Manufacturing Co. at Clifton, S. C., was reduced from \$1,032,700 to \$1,000,000; the D. E. Converse Co. at Converse, S. C., was reduced from \$430,000 to \$400,000.

Cowpens Mill at Cowpens, S. C., had its assessment reduced from \$150,000 to \$140,000; Crescent Manufacturing Co. at Spartanburg, reduced from \$42,000 to \$40,000; Drayton Mills at Spartanburg, raised from \$487,000 to \$531,000; Fairmont Manufacturing Co. (A. B. Mills) at Fairmont, S. C., was reduced from \$137,000 to \$115,000; Mill Mill No. 2 at Woodruff, S. C., from \$485,000 to \$470,000; Riverside Mill, Enoree, S. C., from \$430,000 to \$376,500; Tucapau Mill at Tucapau, S. C., from \$1,115,000 to \$1,050,000; Victor-Monaghan Mill (Victor Plant) at Greer, S. C., from \$721,190 to \$715,000; Whitney Manufacturing Co. at Whitney, S. C., from \$393,000 to \$370,000; Wadsworth Mills at Spartanburg, from \$25,000 to \$16,380.

The mills in which the assessments were not changed are: Appalache Hosiery Mill at Landrum, S. C., \$9,000; Arcadia Mills, No. 1 and No. 2 at Arcadia, R. F. D., \$640,000; Blue Ridge Mill at Landrum, \$10,000; Chesnee Mill, Chesnee, S. C., \$375,000; Enoree Converting Co. at Pelham, S. C., \$1,100; Franklin Process Spinning Mill at Fingerville, S. C., \$100,000; Inman Mills at Inman, S. C., \$547,000; Jackson Mill at Wellford, S. C., \$263,600; Mary Louise Mill at Mayo, S. C., \$89,000; Pacific Mill (Lyman Plant) at Lyman, S. C., \$1,350,000; Pacolet Manufacturing Co. at Pacolet, S. C., \$923,300.

Pelham Mill at Pelham, S. C., \$28,415; Saxon Mill at Spartanburg, \$529,880; Shamrock Damask Mill at Landrum, \$21,750; Spartan Mills at Spartanburg, \$820,000; Valley Falls Mill (Martel Mills) at Valley Falls, S. C., \$230,000; Victor-Monaghan Mill, (Appalache Plant) at Arlington, S. C., \$247,400; Woodruff Cotton Mill at Woodruff, \$485,220.

## Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 11)

it must be remembered that where the face threads are raised for stuffing picks, these threads do not show on the face of the cloth but are raised solely for the purpose of allowing the stuffing picks to lie in between the face cloth and back threads. The stuffing picks cannot therefore be seen when examining these fabrics unless the cloth is turned over on the back. When the design has to be made from the fabric the following points will be of assistance.

1. The threads are generally arranged in the proportion of 2 face to 1 back.

2. The face cloth is always woven perfectly plain.  
3. Notice how many picks the back threads are raised on the face cloth for the narrow rib or binding.  
4. Notice how many face picks there are in the wide rib.

5. Notice how many backing or stuffing picks.  
Knowing that the face weave is woven plain all that is necessary to find is the total number of picks on which the pattern is complete, or in other words to find the proportion of face picks to back or stuffing picks. By adding 3, 4, 5 the total number of picks is readily ascertained.

Take for example Fig. 307, item 3 equals 2 picks, item 4 equals 6 picks, item 5 equals 4 picks, total 12 picks. Having obtained the total number of picks in the pattern, the only point to decide is where the stuffing picks are to be inserted. This can be done in two ways, first by arranging picks as follows: 4 face, 4 back, 2 face, 2 binding, or as arranged in Fig. 307. Either way will give the same result. The stuffing picks are generally instretd as near the middle of the wide strips as it is possible to get them. It is necessary to have an even number of picks inserted in the face or body cloth before inserting the stuffing picks when a heavy stuffing filling is used. This is done because a drop box has to be used and the fine filling must be in drop box end before changing to coarse filling.

Fig. 313 illustrates a pique fabric which has the same counts of filling for stuffing as is used for the body of fabric.

Fig. 314 illustrates design, drawing in draft, and reed plan.

Fig. 315 illustrates the chain plan.

### SELVAGES

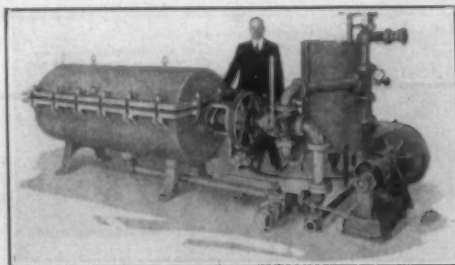
The selvages on a pique fabric are generally made with the backing threads because they are tighter than the face threads. If made from the face threads they will become slack and kink. They are sometimes made from separate spools. When these threads are drawn through the harness shafts for the body of fabric a catch cord will have to be used to catch the stuffing picks when these harness shafts are raised for those picks.

## New Year's Statement

BY F. A. MERRICK

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

Any one wishing to forecast the future of industry at this time has only one item of speculation to deal with—namely, when the upturn in the business world may come.



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**MORTON MACHINE WORKS**

Columbus, Ga.

East: JOSEPH BARNES, New Bedford, Mass.; N. C., S. C., Va., and Tenn. Representative: CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.



This, however, is the one point on which very few aspire to prophecy. There are too many uncertain factors—uncertain in their measure because they have not been present in the same way in former business recessions. Never before has the world been so generally closely knitted together in its economic life. Never before has ownership of the world's property, represented by securities of all kinds, been so widely distributed. Never before has speculation in these securities been so universal, and never before have so many people been led to look to speculative gains as a reliable provision of living expenses.

These things grew naturally out of the war period and its aftermath of post war expansion—the boom period which had its closing chapters in 1929. Supply and demand in the economic world became unbalanced—every source of supply was built up to the utmost during the war period and the stimulation was continued through the period of reconstruction. When those countries who had been only consumers throughout these periods, became again producers, output was piled on output, and the utter disorganization of interchange which is still with us made itself evident.

The operation of these processes could not help leaving a deeply significant imprint on the credit situation of the world, and international political complications interwoven with the situation, and still far from solution, aggravate the result.

Thus, we have the uncertainty of when the turn will come, but, on the other hand, we have the certainty that the turn will come. We have, likewise, the certainty that the period of stress through which we are passing is laying the foundation for greater and sounder progress in the future. Industry must recognize this as a period of wholesome—reconstruction. Those which first recognize the situation in this light will be the ones which profit most largely. They will profit in the way of better returns from the actual business of the immediate present and still more largely in the future, which is surely coming, when the efficiency and strength developed in making ends meet under adverse conditions can be applied to serving the enormous needs of this country and of the world when the dammed-up buying power is released.

Present lines of product are being revamped, new and useful lines are being sought out, research is busy, manu-

facturing processes are being refined for higher quality and reduced cost, distribution means and methods are being analyzed, markets, both present and possible for development, are under close study. Industry will come out of the depression more fundamentally organized than ever before. This is the only way out. No nostrums will serve.

The electrical industry is especially typical in this respect—possibly more than typical because of the great fields of adaptability still in view ahead. Electrical industry is fortunate in that its service is a foundation stone of every industrial structure. Electricity serves every individual of the modern community—in his home, in his travels, in the manufacture of every article which he uses, in the transport of these articles, in turning the hours of darkness into light, in furnishing heat, in aiding the searches after health—in fact, in universal service.

The guarantee is obvious for a continued and increasing opportunity for business in the field of the service of electricity to these manifold uses as well as in the broad field of manufacture of electrical apparatus requisite in the application of this service. The diversity factor is unparalleled as to both.

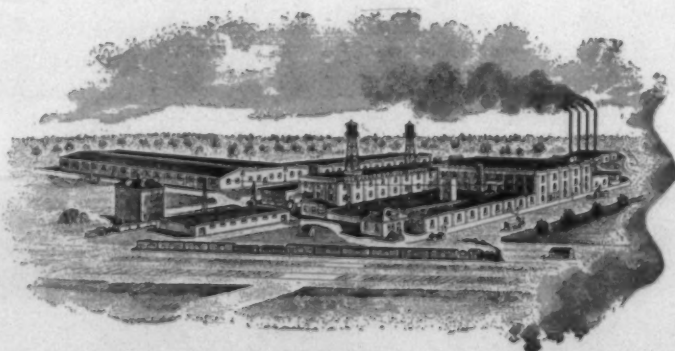
The position of these industries is unquestioned and their growth is to be measured only by the assuredly returning prosperity of the relative near future.

### Opportunities for Small Industries

In an article in this issue, Clarence Kuester, manager of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, points out the opportunities now existing for the establishment of small, diversified industries. He rightly makes the point that under present price levels, small plants can be launched with minimum expense.

While Mr. Kuester is particularly concerned in new enterprises for the Charlotte territory, he is also interested in industrial development throughout the South. His remarks apply to the whole South as well as to this immediate section.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

## KNITTING TRADE NOTES

(Continued from Page 12)

It is priced at \$7.25, and will be ready for delivery January 20.

All goods shipped after December 24 will be invoiced at the new prices, which go into effect Saturday. At that time the trade will receive the new price lists direct from the company.

Much attention has been given by the firm to novelties in the new hosiery line, most of which are meshes. There are six styles in full-fashioned and five in woven goods, to retail from \$1 to \$1.95 a pair. There are also two numbers introduced with lace tops, one at \$10 a dozen and the other at \$12.25 a dozen.

### Patents Issued to Three Knitters

New patents just issued to the knitting trade by the Patent Office are as follows:

(1) Production of ribbed knitted fabrics No. 1,838,683, issued to Thomas Henry Jones. Woodthorpe, England; filed May 13, 1929, and in Great Britain, May 21, 1928. Two claims.

"In a machine for the production of ribbed knitted fabrics, thread feeding means, a needle cylinder, needles reciprocating therein, a dial, needles reciprocating in said dial, the dial needles being disposed opposite to i. e. in radical alignment with the cylinder, sinkers slidably mounted in said ring, and positioned in radical alignment with said dial needles, means whereby alternate cylinder needles are first operated to form knitted

loops from thread received from alternate sinkers, the remaining alternate cylinder needles and dial needles being subsequently successively operated to form knitted loops in a like manner."

(2) Machine for knitting pile fabrics, No. 1,838,739, issued to Charles H. Breithwaite, Philadelphia; filed December 13, 1928. Seven claims.

#### FOR KNITTING PILE FABRICS

"In a knitting machine the combination of rotating dial mechanism including hooks, a rotary knitting cylinder mechanism including latch needles, two circumferentially spaced means each adapted to introduce an individual thread, the means for introducing the pile thread being in advance of the means for introducing the backing thread, the cam means of said dial mechanism and the cam means of said knitting cylinder mechanism being stationary in respect to rotation and constructed and adapted to project the hooks at the first thread introducing means to receive loops of pile yarn, and to retract the hooks and lower and raise the needles between the two thread introducing means to arrange and hold the pile thread in properly looped arrangement, and to raise the needles at the second yarn introducing means to receive the backing thread and to project the hooks to position the pile thread for cutting and to lower the needles to throw off previously formed loops supported on top of the needle cylinder, and loop cutting mechanism for the pile loops."

(3) Knitting machine, No. 1,838,651, issued to Percival Arthur Bentley, Charles Frederick Manger and Carlyle Herbert Wainwright, Leicester, England; assignors to Bentley Engineering Co., Leicester. Filed August 25,

**Yeeder-ROOT Pick Counters**

turn

**profitless**

**production**

into

**PAYING OPERATION**

Investigate loom installations

**Yeeder-ROOT INCORPORATED**  
HARTFORD, CONN.



1928, and in Great Britain August 27, 1927. Thirteen claims.

"In a knitting machine having a series of needles, the combination with a yarn feeder, of a trapper associated therewith having a yarn end trapped therein, mechanism for moving the feeder while the yarn end remains trapped so as to loop the yarn about a needle and to feed both strands of the loop to successive needles, and means to release the yarn from the trapper."

### Cuthbert to Sell for Four Mills

P. T. Cuthbert & Co., Inc., New York, the new hosiery selling agency formed by P. T. Cuthbert, former president of Chas. Chipman's Sons Co., Inc., has been appointed exclusive selling agent for the following mills:

Concordia Silk Hosiery Co., Inc., Philadelphia, women's full fashioned hosiery; F. M. Grauer & Co., Philadelphia, boys' 25 to 50-cent golf hose; Graysville (Tenn.) Hosiery Mills, infants' and children's plain and fancy socks and anklets; Crescent Hosiery Mills, Niota, Tenn., misses' ribbed cotton hose.

P. T. Cuthbert & Co., Inc., will be located at 271 Church street within a few days.

### Silk and Rayon Hose Exports Drop

Exports of silk hosiery from the United States during November totaled 20,027 dozen pairs, valued at \$158,715, compared with 51,777 dozen pairs, valued at \$482,452, exported in November, 1930.

Rayon hosiery exports for the month amounted to 15,474 dozen pairs, valued at \$36,327, as against 31,654 dozen pairs, valued at \$88,209, in the same month in 1930.

### Stafford Plant Sold to Draper

The plant and American business of the Stafford Company, Readville, Mass., well-known manufacturers of weaving equipment, were sold at auction for \$400,000 to the Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. The sale, which does not include the accounts receivable of the Stafford Company, is subject to the approval of the Superior Court, as the affairs of this concern have been in the hands of receivers for several months. The Stafford Company's foreign business was also offered at the auction, but there were no bids for it.

The Stafford Company was a prominent manufacturer of weaving machinery for many years, specializing in shuttle-changing looms for the fine cotton and rayon and silk mills. Their line also included bobbin-changing looms, dobbies and various loom attachments, such as special warp-stop and feeler motions. Looms made by the Stafford Company are installed in many textile mills in this country, as well as abroad, particularly in Europe and South America.

SIZING

FINISHING

**Draper**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Sole Agents United States and Canada—

**JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY**

247 Atlantic Ave.

Boston, Mass.

## We keep up our quality standards — — — — and keep down your costs

FIRST QUALITY in Rockweave products means longer service for you. That cuts down operating costs and increases your profits.

Further than that, we are careful to maintain a *consistently fine standard* in the manufacture of our products. So, whenever you're buying baskets, hampers, and trucks, or any other textile needs, you can always be sure of the same reliable service with Rockweave.

Let us send you full information about all Rockweave canvas products, and the new services now available to you. Special and standard sizes supplied promptly, of the products listed below.



### CALLAWAY MILLS, INC.

345 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

RAY T. JOHNSON, representing Callaway Mills, Inc., 323 S. Franklin St., Chicago  
M. R. ABBOTT, representing Callaway Mills, Inc., 110 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

OBLONG AND SQUARE BASKETS  
ROUND-TOP SQUARE BOTTOM  
BASKETS

STEAMING BASKETS AND DOFF  
BOXES  
ROVING TRUCKS

REMOVABLE BODY BASKETS AND  
TRUCKS  
KNITTING AND HOSEIERY MILL  
TRUCKS  
HIGH STAND BASKETS AND  
TRUCKS

# AKTIVIN-S

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

### Here's every essential for PERFECT SIZING . .

AKTIVIN-S, the remarkable product which produces soluble starch when added to your starch mixtures, ensures the following:

Thorough penetration—increased adhesive strength—even covering—smoother, rounder yarn—less dusting—speedier loom performance.

No accurate control of time or temperature is required. Mixtures are colorless and viscous. The size is sterilized, does not sour and is easily removed before kierboiling or dyeing. Mouldiness is prevented. Solution does not decompose over night; re-heating brings back fluidity.

Write for booklet giving complete story of AKTIVIN-S. A generous test sample sent without obligation.

**THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION**

50 Union Square

New York City

Exclusive Southern Sales Agents

**AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, INC.**

1005 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.



## Pacific Mills Sends Old Bell From Lawrence to Lyman

Lawrence, Mass.—The bell which from atop the old Atlantic Mills here during more than half a century called thousands of local textile operatives to work, has been sent by officials of the Pacific Mills to Lyman, S. C., where it has been placed atop the new school building of the Pacific's Lyman division, where it will be used in the future to call the children of the Pacific's employees there to their studies.

The passing of the bell from these parts recalls that it was one of those bells selected by the late General Henry K. Oliver, former mayor of Lawrence, to be placed in the towers of the various mill buildings erected during the early days of the city's history.

General Oliver was the first agent of the Pacific Mills here and a musician of talent. Because of his musical leanings he displayed a great interest in the bells in the old mill towers and had them so toned that when rung together they harmonized.

## Proximity Mfg. Co. Pays Out Bonuses of \$20,000

Greensboro, N. C.—The Proximity Manufacturing Company paid to the employees in its four plants, White Oak, Revolution and Proximity Mills Proximity Print Works a total of about \$20,000 in Christmas bonuses, varying in the individual case from \$5 to \$15.

Along the bonus payments was conveyed, under the caption, "Christmas, 1931," the following message from the company and the four mills:

"We guess folks are tired of hard luck stories, however true. Maybe if Congress would pass a law striking from the dictionary a certain much used word beginning with a capital D, the good times, which for so long have been just around the corner, might at last make the turn.

"Anyhow, being Christmas, let's forget our troubles and everybody try and be happy and have a good time, if only for a little while.

"The company appreciates the splendid loyalty and co-operation of its employees and wishes each and every one a merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

The regular Christmas present of a ham to each family was distributed as usual.

WANTED—Position as drawing man on Barber-Colman machines. Have 15 years experience on white and colored goods. Address G. P. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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## GILL LEATHER

means MORE PROFIT  
because BETTER YARN.  
FEWER BREAKS, and  
FASTER PRODUCTION

### Southern Representatives

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.  
Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.  
Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GILL LEATHER CO.  
SALEM, MASS.

## PATENTS

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Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797  
941 Munsey Building  
Washington, D. C.  
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.



### I Resolve—

To strive to contribute something to the world, its work and the people in it.

To bestir myself more energetically to achieve, and to fret less about reward.

To spend and be spent in worthy service.

To give full measure, running over.

To adhere, the best I can, to the Golden Rule.

To go about my activities with greater cheerfulness.

To be more considerate of others.

To be a good team worker.

To commend more and condemn less.

To be an inspiration, not a wet blanket.

To pour oil on the machinery of my business rather than throw grit into it.

To be more of a helper and less of a hinderer.

To be a propelling force, not a brake.

To be to my business and to the world an asset rather than a liability.

To form a more definite, clear-cut purpose in life.

To push forward more painstakingly, perseveringly and conscientiously to its realization.

To squander less vitality, less time, less money.

To exercise more self-control, more self-reliance, more unselfishness.

To pay such attention to my habits that I won't have to worry about my health.

To take sharp-edged disappointments and hammer them into spurs.

To philosophize more, recalling always, when things go awry, "This, too, will pass."

To find more joy in the out-of-doors.

To take a longer-range view of life and living.

To notice the bright stars more and the dark clouds less.

To have greater patience, remembering that everything worth building costs much expenditure of zeal and effort and sweat.

To realize how little I really deserve.

To recognize how much I really have.

To not be chagrined if the world does not pat me fondly on the back.

To talk less and do more.

To try always to see other viewpoints than my own.

To sympathize more with the aims and aspirations of others.

To keep from drawing myself up in the shell of my own life, and to take sympathetic interest in what is going on in the world around me.

To develop courage, so that no one can ever call me a quitter.

To have faith in myself and never for a moment doubt my ability to do the thing I want to do.

To sit down, all by myself, and take a personal stock-taking once a month.

To face facts candidly and unflinchingly.

To address myself carefully, prayerfully to remedying defects.

To not be discouraged by past failures.

To bestow more thought on my duties of citizenship.

To seek to progress as a citizen as much as America has progressed as a nation.

To take more pains to be the real thing and be at less pains to seem the real thing.

To make humility and simplicity so much a part of myself that I shall become as a child, as one of those of whom the Master declared, "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."—B. C. Forbes.

## A NEW YEAR.. A New Era In Textiles

As we come to the close of 1931 we thank our many friends in the trade for their business which has allowed us to show a substantial increase over 1930. And now as 1932 approaches, we see a new era in textile manufacturing. It will be a time in which many mills will go forward by carefully planned manufacturing and selling methods.

Shambow Certified Shuttles are geared up to 1932 production needs. Strong and true from tip to tip, they will give the kind of service that makes profits in your mill.

### SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

GREENVILLE, S.C. WOONSOCKET, R.I. PATERSON, N.J.  
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE: M. BRADFORD HODGES, BOX 752, ATLANTA, GA.

## Manufacturing Plant Wanted

The Town of Durant has a splendid proposition to offer manufacturing concern as an inducement to locate in our town. We are prepared to furnish free site, free taxation and an extraordinary low power rate from our municipal plant. Durant has splendid rail facilities and is located on U. S. Highway No. 51. We also have natural gas. We are interested only in concerns that can finance themselves. We are particularly interested in cotton and hosiery mills and in shirt and pant factories. For further information write

J. L. LONGONOTTI

Mayor of Durant, Miss.

*Kindly let us hear from you at once*

## BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through  
This Medium

## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston      223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

|           |              |                |             |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Baltimore | Atlanta      | Chicago        | Cincinnati  |
| St. Louis | Boston       | Philadelphia   | Los Angeles |
| St. Paul  | Havana, Cuba | Quebec, Canada |             |

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The slow trade in cotton goods continued through the week, with the New Year's holiday having a marked influence toward quieter business. The higher prices named by printers and converters on finished goods were taken as an encouraging sign in the gray goods division. The advance in percale prices was  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a yard. The amount of business done in gray goods was naturally small, but the market appeared steady and firm. Some fair sales of print cloths for spot delivery were reported.

Year end opinion in the market was generally encouraging. The low price of raw cotton is taken as an indication that there will be little if any further loss in inventories, and should make for increased confidence in prices. In addition, the steps to further regulate production of gray goods are being received with approval and it is thought that the market will be firmer from now on. When trading was resumed after the holidays it was apparent that the general price list was better than it was several weeks ago.

Carded broadcloths were quiet, although during the week fair quantities had sold. The position of 100x60 37-inch 4.101yard was reported still firm, despite some reports to the contrary.

Mesh cloths were reported to be finding a good response in the finished state, with the result that some gray mills report converters have placed re-orders. This has been especially true of combed goods of recognized quality, although there has been some interest in carded goods. Rayon-and-cotton meshes and all-rayon meshes have also sold in a fair way. Introduction of new weaves, together with intensive style promotion, have resulted in a rather high degree of success, and the results obtained with mesh cloths generally are cited in some centers as a basis for the contention that low priced, attractively styled cottons as a whole can be pushed with success for the coming spring and summer season.

Prices were as follows:

|                                           |                      |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s              | 25 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s              | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$      |
| Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s                | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s                | 5                    |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard                   | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$      |
| Brown sheetings, standard                 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$      |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard 56-60s            | 47 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| Tickings, 8-ounce                         | 13                   |
| Denims                                    | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$      |
| Dress gingham                             | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 |
| Standard prints                           | 7                    |
| Staple gingham                            | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$      |

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Although the week was generally quiet in the yarn market, buying of spot supplies was a good deal better than had been expected. A fair number of consumers found it necessary to get small lots quickly. With the inventory period over and no more orders on a delayed billing basis, spinners were firmer in their prices and an advance of a quarter cent was noted in a good many cases. The market here was looking forward to improvement within the next few weeks. The small stocks in all divisions of the market are expected to mean greater replacement soon. A fairly large number of buyers are expected to need supplies and with prices on a steady basis it is believed that demand will soon be considerably better.

Reports in the yarn market disclosed that some were discounting the production of both singles and two-ply carded yarns, especially where they were using the same grade cotton for both, in favor of only singles because they had failed to obtain the premium they felt entitled to through the use of better staple. There was also consideration of running off two-ply numbers since some costs show more than the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c premium obtained.

Combed numbers are in a state of irregularity that has become more pronounced. This was made evident during the past few days through spreads of from 2c, 3c, 5c and 6c on the same numbers. Even the variation in cotton used was not enough to account for the spread.

Some strengthening in 20s two-ply warps has been seen. A number of spinners that were willing to accept 15c for December shipments have notified sellers here that their lowest limit is now  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. When questioned about this one firm said that while this was true, it was felt that should a sizable inquiry for January shipment develop business could still be placed with several spinners at 15c.

The largest inquiries of the week have been in knitting counts, there being a large one on Monday for high grade carded counts for January shipments and another calling for single combed for underwear use. Manufacturers' ideas are 1c under the market on the former and several cents on combed. Knitting numbers are stronger than weaving, as has been true most of this year.

| Southern Single Warps        |     | 30s                             |     |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|
| 10s                          | 14  | 40s                             | 27  |
| 12s                          | 15  | Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply      |     |
| 16s                          | 16  | 8s                              | 14½ |
| 20s                          | 16½ | 10s                             | 15  |
| 24s                          | 17½ | 12s                             | 15½ |
| 26s                          | 19½ | 16s                             | 16½ |
| 30s                          | 20  | 20s                             | 17½ |
| Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps |     | Carpet Yarns                    |     |
| 8s                           | 14  | Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply  | 13  |
| 10s                          | 14½ | White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply   | 14  |
| 12s                          | 15  | Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply | 14½ |
| 16s                          | 16  | Part Waste Insulating Yarn      |     |
| 20s                          | 16½ | 8s, 1-ply                       | 12½ |
| 24s                          | 18½ | 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply              | 12½ |
| 30s                          | 20  | 10s, 1-ply and 3-ply            | 13½ |
| 36s                          | 26  | 12s, 2-ply                      | 13½ |
| 40s                          | 27  | 16s, 2-ply                      | 15  |
| Southern Single Skeins       |     | 20s, 2-ply                      | 16½ |
| 8s                           | 13½ | 26s, 2-ply                      | 18  |
| 10s                          | 14  | 30s, 2-ply                      | 20  |
| 12s                          | 14½ | Southern Frame Cones            |     |
| 14s                          | 15  | 8s                              | 13½ |
| 16s                          | 15½ | 10s                             | 14  |
| 20s                          | 16½ | 12s                             | 14½ |
| 24s                          | 18½ | 16s                             | 15  |
| 26s                          | 19½ | 18s                             | 16  |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins      |     | 20s                             | 16½ |
| 8s                           | 14  | 22s                             | 17  |
| 10s                          | 14½ | 24s                             | 18½ |
| 12s                          | 15  | 26s                             | 19½ |
| 14s                          | 15½ | 28s                             | 19½ |
| 16s                          | 16  | 30s                             | 20½ |
| 20s                          | 16½ |                                 |     |
| 24s                          | 18½ |                                 |     |
| 26s                          | 19½ |                                 |     |

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**SARGENT'S SONS CORP.**, C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 348, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO.**, 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

**SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION**, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**SIRRIE & CO.**, J. E., Greenville, S. C.

**SOLVAY SALES CORP.**, 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wright Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

**STANLEY WORKS, THE**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 553 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE**, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; Sidney S. Falne, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**, 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candier Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.**, 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**VEEDER-ROOT, INC.**, Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

**VICTOR KING TRAVELER CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

**VISCOSE CO.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

**VOGEL CO.**, JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

**WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO.**, 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

## Clothing Plant Reopens

Canton, Ga.—The Etowah Manufacturing Company, of Canton, manufacturers of Etowah Chief trousers for men and boys resumed operations after a two weeks shut-down for the holidays. During this time extensive repairs have been made, and additional machinery installed.

Reviewing the depression year of 1931, the Etowah management reports an increase in sales and production of around 15 per cent and in anticipation of a banner year in 1932 the interior of the three story brick building has been painted and renovated throughout, and new machinery installed to take care of an additional increase of 25 per cent in production.

## Says Textiles Improved in 1931

Richmond, Va. — The favorable condition of the textile industry as compared with a year ago supplied an optimistic note to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond's monthly review of credit, business and agricultural conditions in the fifth reserve district.

The area covered by the report embraces the District of Columbia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia.

"The textile industry compares favorably with the schedule of operations a year ago, being one of the few industries which made some gains in 1931," the review said.

It continued:

"Textile mills in the fifth district continued operations in November on about the same schedule as in October, but there was an increase in cotton consumption in comparison

with the month of November, 1930. In November, 1931, mills in North Carolina used 110,604 bales of cotton, South Carolina mills used 92,441 bales, and Virginia mills used 9,839 bales, a district total of 212,884 bales, compared with 221,330 bales consumed in the district in the longer month of October, 1931, and 191,245 bales used in November, 1930.

"The district decrease of 3.82 per cent in cotton used in November in comparison with October was less than the national decrease of 7.18 per cent, and the increase last month in the district over consumption in November, 1930, amounting to 11.3 per cent was larger than the national increase of 3.26 per cent.

"Consumption of cotton in the Richmond reserve district in November this year totaled 49.64 per cent of national consumption, compared with 47.90 per cent in October, 1931, and 46.05 per cent in November, 1930."

## Florida-Cuba Excursions

### Southern Railway System Announces

Very Low Round Trip Excursion Fares to Florida and Cuba, Season 1931

#### Round Trip Fares From CHARLOTTE, N. C.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Jacksonville, Fla.    | \$20.50 |
| Orlando, Fla.         | 28.40   |
| St. Augustine, Fla.   | 22.50   |
| Daytona, Fla.         | 26.45   |
| West Palm Beach, Fla. | 36.65   |
| Tampa, Fla.           | 31.90   |
| St. Petersburg, Fla.  | 33.20   |
| Miami, Fla.           | 40.25   |
| Lakeland, Fla.        | 31.15   |
| Fort Myers, Fla.      | 36.30   |
| Havana, Cuba          | 71.00   |

#### Round Trip Fares to Many Other Points in Florida

Tickets on Sale October 1st to December 31, 1931. Limit 14 days.

#### Excellent Service

#### Convenient Schedules

Call on Ticket Agents for further information and Pullman reservations, or address

R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent  
Southern Railway Passenger  
Station

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# Mill Village Activities

*Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."*

## Congratulations to My Dear Friend, "Becky Ann"

To express congratulations I fear I'm rather late,  
But in my busy life 'tis hard to keep up to date.  
My wishes are none the less sincere and true,  
For they carry with them my best love to you.

May you and your Pal so strong and so true,  
Find joy and strength in all that you do;  
May your lives grow brighter and sweeter each day,  
As you journey together that bright upward way;

May you grow in grace—body, soul and mind,  
Till all things most desired you will find;  
May all the dreams of your youth you realize,  
And each day hold for you a glad surprise.

As together you approach the set of sun,  
May you know love, service and fun,  
May you know work and may you know play,  
May you know joy and contentment each day.

C. S. D.

## Wonder What It Costs?

GO OVER THESE FIGURES AND TRY TO COMPREHEND THE  
MAGNITUDE OF SUCH A BUSINESS

In looking over data from different textile manufacturing plants, I am dumfounded over the magnitude of some of them. I don't believe that even the people who work in some of these big plants have any idea how immense they are. They work in their own little niche, live in cute little bungalows or nice roomy cottages, pay 25 cents rent per room each week—often get water and lights free, wood and fuel at cost—draw their pay and never worry over how all this is made possible.

### WEST POINT MANUFACTURING CO.

Study these figures, then think for a moment what it means to keep things going.

LANETT MILL, Lanett, Ala., has 835,332 spindles, 2,516 looms, employ 1,700 people, weekly pay roll \$23,000, bales of cotton used annually, 42,000.

LANETT BLEACHERY AND DYE WORKS employ 200 people, weekly payroll \$3,500. They dye, nap and finish cotton piece goods.

There is a kindergarten with four teachers and 125 pupils. A school with 41 teachers, enrollment 1,577. Vocational education, home economics, music, china painting, water and oil painting, and part time classes are taught.

### COMMUNITY INTERESTS

Public Library, Day Nursery, Athletic Hall, 25-piece Band, Swimming Pool, Picture Show, six Churches, Fraternity Hall, six Boy Scout Troops, School and Welfare Nurse.

SHAWMUT MILL has 30,192 spindles, 322 looms, employs 770, weekly pay roll \$10,000, cotton used annually, 23,000.

It has kindergarten with two teachers, school with 17

teachers and all the community attractions, same as at Lanett, with Cafeteria and Hotel.

LANGDALE MILL has 27,200 spindles, 571 looms, employs 700, weekly pay roll \$9,200, cotton used annually, 18,000 bales.

Kindergarten with two teachers, school with 18 teachers, everything same as Lanett, and a Teachers Home and an Emergency Hospital.

FAIRFAX MILL has 32,000 spindles, 887 looms, employs 1,000, weekly pay roll \$14,000, bales of cotton used annually, 15,000.

Kindergarten with two teachers, school with 20 teachers and all the community attractions mentioned at Lanett.

RIVERDALE MILL has 12,000 spindles, 284 looms, employs 250, weekly pay roll \$3,300, cotton used annually, 7,500 bales.

Kindergarten with two teachers, school with 10 teachers, and all the community interests mentioned at Lanett.

### GRAND TOTAL

Spindles, 184,924; looms, 4,580; employees, 4,420; pay roll, weekly, \$59,500; cotton used yearly, 105,500 bales. Teachers employed, 118; pupils in school, 4,307. And don't forget—they are taught not only the "three Rs," but fine arts as well.

And this is a SOUTHERN Cotton Manufacturing Company. Remember that, too.

These mills are all in Alabama, but belong to the West Point (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, with offices in West Point, just across the State line from Alabama.

Mr. George H. Lanier, president, is one of the noblest men God ever created, and has the love and confidence of all the thousands who are in his employ.

There are no nicer mill villages anywhere and no better educational advantages for both young and old.

The "Chattahoochee Valley Times," a lively paper published in West Point in the interest of this chain of mills along the Chattahoochee River, keeps everybody in close touch and keeps up a friendly rivalry that is constructive and healthy.

But, believe me—I'd go crazy with all that big mill business to look after! My one little home spot, expenses and taxes, nearly makes me "haywire" sometimes.

## Balfour, N. C.—More Gold Watches

MORE GOLD WATCHES GIVEN TO EMPLOYEES BY CAPT. ELLISON A. SMYTH—A WONDERFUL ANNUAL BANQUET, AND SINGING BY CHURCH CHOIRS.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We hope that you and yours had a Merry Christmas, and that you may have a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Balfour Mills stopped two days for Christmas. Both churches had Christmas trees. Our Superintendent and overseers received presents from the employees, and we had a really nice time.

The annual banquet given by Balfour Mills was held December 19th at the Community House, with around



100 present. Capt. Ellison A. Smyth presided, and after a splendid three-course dinner, presented gold watches to the following as five-year service awards:

Misses Bobbie Ross, Estelle Fore, Reba Vaughn, Mollie McKillop, Mrs. Sarah Pruitt; Messrs. Herbert Lype, Dallas King, D. C. King, Walter Davis, Tom Capps, Joe Capps, J. L. Hammitt, W. A. Massey, Fred Peeler, W. J. Gailliard, P. C. Adams, J. M. Parker, C. L. Baker and Enoch Dempsey—19 in all.

This makes a total of 56 gold watches that Capt. Smyth has given to the employees here in the past three years as service awards.

Good singing was rendered by the Baptist and Methodist church choirs. The principal speaker for the evening was Rev. Mr. Duncan, pastor of the Methodist church, who made a splendid talk.

The program concluded with the singing of "Silent Night," and the meeting adjourned. HAM.

### Kings Mountain, N. C.

#### NEWS FROM MILL VILLAGES

(J. C. White, in Gastonia Daily Gazette.)

Mr. W. H. Wise, formerly with the Dilling Mills here, but who is now connected with a mill in Rock Hill, S. C., spent the Christmas holidays with his family.

Mrs. J. C. Aughtry spent the holidays in Charlotte with her mother, Mrs. M. A. Polk.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. White and family returned to their home here after spending the holidays with Mr. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. White, near Columbia, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Foster spent the holidays at their home in Cramerton.

Mr. I. H. Mahoney spent the holidays with his mother in Anderson, S. C.

Mr. E. C. Heatherly is visiting relatives in Spartanburg.

Mrs. Eva Matherson spent the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Elberta Blanton, in Charlotte.

Mr. J. H. Hill spent Christmas with his parents in Gastonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady spent the holidays in Greenville with Mrs. Grady's mother, Mrs. Taylor.

The people of the Cora Mills are in high spirits over the news that the mill will run full time for 15 or 16 weeks. They are anxiously waiting this to happen.

After taking a full week's vacation for Christmas the Dilling Mills resumed operation Monday morning. The cotton part of this mill has been standing for nearly two years. The people of the community are hoping for a brighter new year.

The Pauline Mill will begin operations Thursday morning of this week. The people of the community seem to have had a very nice Christmas, many of them spending the holidays away with friends and relatives. They are looking forward to the New Year, and full time operation of the mill.

### Gastonia, N. C.

#### A FAMILIAR SOUND

A familiar sound in Gastonia Thursday at midnight was the clang of the old bell on the Clara Cotton Mill that has sounded the death knell of old years and the ringing in of new ones for twenty-five years.

The Clara Mill was the first of the group of three mills, including the Dunn and Armstrong, to be built and was completed in 1907. At that time power for opera-

tion was secured from Spencer Mountain and there was no steam whistle with which to awaken the help and announce the hours for work. The bell in use at that time and still doing service is one of the very few remaining on cotton mills in Gaston county.

It was the first in Gastonia to give welcome to 1932 Friday morning and the old familiar ring brought memories of years of prosperity and years of depression to mind and the old bell seemed to inspire new hope and new courage for the days ahead.—Gastonia Gazette.

### A Romance

(The following poem was written 15 years ago for Mill News Home Department, edited by "Aunt Becky." Who knows the author?)

#### (Character and Love)

A little girl named Sallie  
Worked in a weaver's alley,  
And her virtue was as pure as flowers of May;  
And when I'd pass her alley,  
I'd always look at Sallie,  
And loved her, too, I certainly must say.

#### (Beauty and Duty)

Old Cleopatra's features,  
And other pretty creatures  
Whose great beauty are famed the world around  
Had nothing on Miss Sallie,  
(A weaver in an alley),  
Who at duty would at the loom be found.

#### (Scheming and Fear)

Electrified, I'd study  
Her features bright and ruddy,  
And her sweet ways, that stole into my heart;  
Yet, bashfully, I waited,  
As though I feared she hated  
And spurned the gaze I'd shown her from the start.

#### (Question and Resolve)

How shall I bear my burden,  
Till I have crossed the Jordan  
Unless I know her will, and act my part?  
Ah! I'll just go to Sallie,  
Right in the weaver's alley,  
And there I'll show her what is in my heart.

#### (The Act and Effect)

Approaching her I trembled,  
Had all my words assembled,  
To tell her all my heart, and love implore;  
For love and true devotion,  
True love, not merely notion,  
She heard my call with blushes I adore.

#### (Judge and Jury)

And then she kindly stated,  
(To me the one belated)  
She wanted time to think the matter o'er;  
Her mind in nature traveled,  
While slowly she unraveled  
The greatest crime she ever heard before.

#### (The Sentence)

Her answer came one morning,  
While sunny rays adorning  
The flow'rs that bloomed and waved on every hill;  
Her eyes with love imprinted,  
Shown clearly was not stinted,  
As I consumed the words from her, "I will."  
By "Original."

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**FOR SALE**—POMONA WATER LUBRICATED DEEP WELL TURBINE PUMPS. Geo. A. Westbrook, Distributor, 404 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7879.

**WANTED**—Position. Experienced dobby designer, assistant superintendent and overseer of weaving, winding and cloth room. Capable fixer on box, dobby and Jacquard looms. Age 36, married. Good references. F. B. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer cloth room, or second hand. Experienced on both cotton goods and rayon. 12 years experience. Married. Can give best references. A. M. Mc., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale

We have recently purchased Dye House Machinery consisting of One Six Warp Cocker Continuous System Warp Indigo Dyeing Equipment, and Two Morton Beam Dyeing Machines complete. Condition of all of this Machinery guaranteed equal to new, and can be purchased and installed by us at a low price.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Company  
Gastonia, N. C.

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## World Consumption of U. S. Cottons Shows Rise

World consumption of American cotton during November totaled 996,000 bales, compared with 1,017,000 in October, and 929,000 in November last year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Total consumption in the four months ending November 30, constituting the first third of the season, was 3,913,000 bales, against 3,555,000 in the same period last season. Consumption in the four months ending November 30 was 358,000 bales, or about 10 per cent above that in the same period last season.

The Orient has registered by far the greatest increase over last season, using approximately 191,000 bales in November, compared with 109,000 in the same month last year, says the exchange service. Great Britain shows the next largest relative increase, with a consumption of 107,000 bales against 94,000 last year.

## Contract For First Cotton Mill Found

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina's distinction of having the first cotton mill established south of the Potomac river, is forcibly presented by an authentic manuscript contract and two handwrought iron spindles just obtained, and now on exhibit, by the North Carolina Historical Commission from Judge Michael Schneck, Hendersonville, of the 18th judicial district, and son of the late David Schneck, historian and judge.

The cotton mill, which historians consider the first south of the Potomac, was built by Michael Schneck in 1813 on a small creek one and one half miles east of the village of Lincolnton. The original contract, secured by the historical commission, is dated April 27, 1816. Michael Beam agrees to build a spinning machine within one year for Absalom Warlick and Michael Schneck and to set it up "on a branch on Ab Warlick's land below where the old machine stood." The old document, somewhat mutilated, will be restored scientifically by the historical commission and preserved for exhibition and for use by students of history who are turning more and more to the study of textile manufacturing, in which North Carolina made notable progress before the civil war and during the past generation has attracted national attention. The old spindles, though somewhat rusty, are in a good state of preservation.



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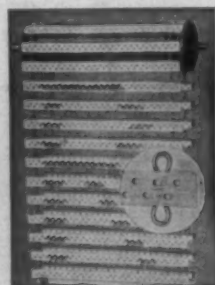
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